FBIS

DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 MARCH 1982

Jordan-West Bank

A decree issued by Jordan's martial law administrator, transmitted by PETRA-JANA, said anyone who remains in the Israeli-sponsored village leagues, village unions and other organizations collaborating with the Israeli authorities in the West Bank will be prosecuted for treason by the competent courts, which will pass sentences that could include the death penalty and confiscation of property. Granting those who were "deceived" into joining such organizations 1 month to withdraw, the decree said that the leagues and unions have become the right hand of the occupation authorities, which intend to annex the West Bank and evict its inhabitants, and that they have become increasingly dangerous because of Israeli attempts to arm and train them.

According to Jerusalem radio, village league chiefs said they are not threatened by the Jordanian ultimatum.

Israel

Hawk Missiles -- A Defense Ministry spokesman said Israel is not buying new Hawk missile batteries from the United States but parts from old batteries, with the aim of modernizing them, Jerusalem radio reported. Israel wants to buy around 100 missiles for the modernized batteries, he added. The spokesman stressed that this does not constitute a quantiative increase, rather a qualitative improvement.

Comment on Habib Mission -- U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib's call for Israel to act with utmost restraint on its northern border has aroused astonishment among government circles, Jerusalem radio reported. Noting that Prime Minister Menahem Begin has explicitly informed the U.S. President that Israel does not intend to initiate a war in the north because of a slight terrorist provocation, the radio said Israeli officials are worried by the U.S. campaign against a possible Israeli operation in Lebanon and want to learn the reasons for it.

Lebanon

Habib Mission -- U.S. envoy Habib arrived in Beirut, where he held separate meetings with President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, according to Beirut radio. The discussions centered on the results of Habib's tour of Middle East capitals. In remarks broadcast by the radio, Al-Wazzan said that while Habib's talk was reassuring, "none of us can be certain or be completely reassured" because Israel cannot be trusted. Habib did not transmit any new Israeli conditions for maintaining the cease-fire.

Security Situation -- A ship in Tyre port was blown up by unknown persons, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. While the radio said the ship was carrying arms for the Palestinians, Beirut radio said it was carrying rice. According to Jerusalem radio, the IDF denied that Israel frogmen had sunk the boat. Meanwhile, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that the IDF held maneuvers near the Lebanese border, called up reserve tank and artillery forces and increased its forces on the border. The Voice of Lebanon said Israeli artillery shelled the Al-Hasbani area during the night of 9 March.

Egypt

AL-AKHBAR reported that President Husni Mubarak told a National Democratic Party meeting in Upper Egypt that the economic situation is much more difficult than anyone had imagined, according to MENA. He said there is a budget deficit, not a surplus.

Libya

According to JANA an American, who claimed to be from the CIA and wanted to remain anonymous, contacted Libya's security authorities to warn them that Israel will soon attack southern Lebanon and that a U.S. aircraft carrier bearing Israeli markings will shortly attack Libya. The source said the CIA, the Pentagon and President Ronald Reagan approved the plan but the State Department was not informed of it because of differences within the U.S. administration

GCC

Following their session in Riyadh which ended on 9 March, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Council of Ministers issued a statement announcing that Bahrain and Qatar had agreed to freeze their territorial disupte and not allow it to escalate. According to the statement, which was carried by SPA, the two GCC countries agreed to halt propaganda campaigns against each other and Saudi Arabia will be asked to mediate in the dispute. The GCC Ministerial Council also expressed displeasure at Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's stand toward Saudi Arabia, the statement said, and agreed that GCC member states should sign a reciprocal general security agreement.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Khomeyni on War -- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni told members of the army and revolution guards that making peace with criminals and compromising with them is a crime against Islam. In his speech, which was broadcast by Tehran radio, Khomeyni said that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn hopes that mediation will save him, but he is past salvation and the Iranians will not retreat a single step. Praising Iranian combatants for their "miracles" in Abadan and Tang-e Chazzabeh, Khomeyni said victory will be achieved by strength of faith. He also denied Iran is receiving weapons from Israel.

Islamic Conference Mediation -- After a further meeting in Jidda, the Islamic Conference Good Offices Committee issued a statement announcing that while Iraq and Iran both prefer that their dispute be resolved peacefully within the framework of a solution proposed by the Good Offices Committee, both sides continue to differ over the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iranian territory. The statement, which was transmitted by SPA, said that Iraq still wants the withdrawal to be carried out after negotiations, while Iran believes the withdrawal should be made prior to any negotiations. The statement expressed satisfaction at the depth reached in the recent negotiations in Baghdad and Tehran and said the committee remains at the disposal of the two sides.

Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti said in a related press conference reported by SPA that the Good Offices Committee will continue its work through a subcommittee. He denied that the committee had failed, saying that the expressed desire of both sides for the committee to continue its work to find a solution is a positive step.

Saddam Husayn Remarks -- In a French television interview reported by INA, President Saddam Husayn said Iraqi forces retain control of Al-Muhammarah -- the Iraqi term for Khuninshahr -- as well as Hoveyzeh, Mehran, Sumar, Qasr-e Shirin and Khosrow. He said Iraq is ready for a long war, while Iran will be unable to endure another 2 years of fighting. INA also reported that in a speech to volunteers, Saddam Husayn claimed that over 6,000 Iranian bodies litter the Bostan front opposite Iraqi positions.

Iran

The clandestine Voice of Iran radio rebutted Tehran radio's report that the recent death of Council of Guardians member 'Abdorrahim Rabbani-Shirazi was the result of an accident when his car was travelling at 150 km per hour. The Voice of Iran said Rabbani-Shirazi's car overturned after it was attacked by combatants fighting against the Khomeyni regime. Meanwhile, IRNA reported that the Mojahedin-e Khalq assassinated another theologian in east Tehran on 7 March.

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 047 10 March 1982

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

- VOP Says GDR To Grant PLO Official Recognition A 1
- Reaction to Mitterrand's Visit to Israel [AS-SAFIR 4 Mar] A 1
  - Resistance Spokesman A 1
  - WAFA Commentary A 2
- Mitterrand Reportedly To Meet 'Arafat in June [AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 7 Mar] A 2
- PLO Official Receives CSSR Assembly Delegation [Damascus] A 3
- Chedli Klibi Comments on Fes Summit, Habib, Egypt [WAKH] A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

- GCC Ministerial Council Concludes Session C 1
  - Press Statement Issued [Riyadh] C 1
  - Press Conference Held [Riyadh] C 2
  - GCC Aide Comments [AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI 8 Mar] C 4

BAHRAIN

- Foreign Minister Returns From GCC Meeting C 5
- Official Denies Iranian Claims on Deaths [GULF DAILY NEWS 6 Mar] C 6
- Trial of Coup Conspirators To Begin 13 March C 6
- Tunisian Prime Minister Departs for Abu Dhabi C 6
  - Joint Statement Issued C 7

KUWAIT

- Reportage on Tunisian Prime Minister's Visit C 9
  - Talks Begin C 9
  - Press Conference Held C 9
  - Prime Minister Departs C 9
- Iranian Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives C 10
  - Meets Foreign Ministry Official C 10
  - IRNA Reports C 10
  - Official Attends Reception [IRNA] C 11
  - Official Leaves for Home [IRNA] C 11

OMAN

- Sultan Qabus Leaves for Visit to Europe C 11
- Malaysian Prime Minister Ends 3-Day Visit C 12
  - Joint Communique Issued C 12

SAUDI ARABIA

- Good Offices Subcommittee Returns From Tehran C 14
  - Habib Chatti Comments C 14
  - New 'Pressure Group' Planned [AFP] C 16
  - Committee Participants Leave C 16
- Prince Sultan on Disposition of Iranian Aircraft C 16
- YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih Arrives C 17

    - Meets Prince Sultan C 17
    - Begins Talks in Al-Ma'dhar C 17
    - Makes Departure Statement C 18
- Communique on Visit by Senegalese President C 18

UAE

- President Zayid Returns From Saudi Arabia C 20
- Iranian Official 'Azizi Speaks to Press [KHALEEJ TIMES 5 Mar] C 20

PDRY

- Spokesman Denies Sending Troops to Eritrea C 21
- Presidium Chairman Reviews Recent Tour C 22
    - WAKH Version C 23

YAR

- USSR Parliamentary Delegation Leaves San'a' C 23

EGYPT

- Prime Minister Addresses Assembly on Economy D 1
- Mubarak Meets Economic Committee 9 Mar D 1
- Mubarak Meets Upper Egypt Parliamentarians D 1
    - More on Meeting D 2
- LE FIGARO Interviews Minister Ghali D 3
    - A Tangible Result D 4
- 'Ali Makes Statement on Sharon Meeting D 4
- AL-AHRAM: Renewed Autonomy Contacts Underway [10 Mar] D 6
- Mubarak Receives Japanese Delegation Chief D 6
    - Japanese Official Statement D 6
    - Muhyi ad-Din Meets Delegation D 7
- Upper Volta Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo D 7
    - Ghali, Foreign Minister Meet D 7
    - Mubarak Receives Minister D 8
    - Upper Voltan Minister Comments D 8
    - Joint Communique D 8
    - Foreign Minister Departs D 9
- Liberia's Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo D 9
    - Talks Begin D 10
- Italian Foreign Minstry Delegation Arrives 6 Mar D 10
    - Confers With Ghali D 11
- Ghali, Yugoslav Envoy Discuss Nonaligned Meeting D 11
    - Ghali To Attend D 11
- Al-Azhar Mosque Rector Passes Away 8 Mar D 11
- Defense Minister Attends Graduation Ceremony D 12
- Briefs: Mubarak Receives Ambassadors Credentials; Petroleum Minister Visits Europe; Oil Production Agreements Signed D 12

IRAQ

- Armed Forces General Command Issues Communiques E 1
    - Communique No 635 E 1
    - Communique No 636 E 1
    - Communique No 637 E 2
    - Communique No 638 E 3
    - Communique No 639 E 3
    - Communique No 640 E 4
- Saddam Husayn Grants Interview to French TV E 5
- Saddam Husayn Attends Special Forces Exercise E 6

JORDAN

- Jordan Issues Ultimatum on Village Leagues F 1
- Crown Prince Praises Al-Yarmuk Volunteers F 1
- Amman Raps Syrian Criticism of Al-Yarmuk Force F 2
- Information Minister on Mitterrand's Visit F 2
- Daily Notes First Installment of Saudi Aid [AD-DUSTUR 10 Mar] F 3

LEBANON

- President Sarkis Receives Ambassador Habib G 1
  - Al-Wazzan Receives Habib G 1
- Sarkis Receives Soviet Cultural Official G 2
- PLO's 'Arafat Receives USSR Official [VOP] G 2
- PLO's Khalaf Addresses Sidon Memorial Rally [VOP] G 2
- AS-SAFIR Criticizes Mitterrand's Statements [VOP] G 3

SYRIA

- Ba'th Party Official in Aleppo Speaks at Rally H 1
- Talas Receives USSR's Marshal Kutakhov H 1
- Defense Minister Talas Addresses PDRY Unit H 1
- Pakistani President Arrives in Damascus 10 Mar H 2
- Foreign Minister Khaddam To Visit Tehran Soon [Monte Carlo] H 2
- Reportage on Visit by CSSR Assembly Delegation H 2
  - Speaker Receives Ambassador H 2
  - Khaddam Meets With Delegation H 3
  - Al-Asad Receives Indra H 3
  - Parliamentary Talks Begin H 3
  - CTK Report H 4
- VOP on Ba'th Party-Fatah Subcommittee Discussion H 4
- Khaddam Receives Amal Movement Delegation H 4
- Al-Asad Receives Message From Ceausescu H 4

ISRAEL

- Defense Spokesman on Hawk Missile Sale I 1
- IDF Denies Involvement in Ship Explosion I 1
- U.S. Envoy Habib Meets Labor Party Delegation I 1
  - Meets With Peres I 2
- Correspondent on U.S. Appeals for Restraint I 2
- Government Will Not Insist on Mubarak Visit [MA'ARIV 9 Mar] I 3
- Egyptian President Interviewed by MA'ARIV [8 Mar] I 3
- Yamit District Evacuation Continues Peacefully I 6
  - Settlers Evacuated I 6
  - Demolition Rumor Denied [POST 10 Mar] I 7

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

- Al-Qadhdhafi Not To Meet 'Opponents' in Vienna Q 1
- Unidentified American Warns of Air Attack Q 1
- Leaders Meet With Palestinian Officials Q 1
  - Al-Qadhdhafi 6 Mar Q 1
  - Jabir 8 Mar Q 1
- Students' Congress Issue Statement 4 Mar Q 2
  - Adopts Resolutions Q 3
  - Elects Secretaries, Members Q 5
  - Cables Al-Qadhdhafi Q 6

SUDAN

Sudan Not To Attend OAU Meeting in Dakar Q 7
Rasas Comments on Elections in Southern Region Q 8
Numayri Receives Departing USSR Ambassador Q 8

ETHIOPIA AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Official Admits Foreign Advisers in Eritrea [AFP] R 1
Communique Issued on Congolese Minister's Visit R 2
Trade, Protocol Agreements Signed With Congo R 2

KENYA

President's Address Opens Parliament 9 Mar R 3
Briefs: Delegation to Libya R 6

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

French Presidential Adviser Arrives in Bangui [AFP] S 1
    48-Hour Ultimatum [AFP] S 1

CHAD

Kamougue Faction Calls for Election, Disarming [AFP] S 1

CONGO

DPRK Vice Premier Leaves Brazzaville 9 Mar S 2

GABON

Presidential Decree Reshuffles Cabinet 8 Mar S 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Rawlings Inaugurates Model Farm Project T 1
Asante Says Rationing System To Be Introduced T 1

LIBERIA

Toe Reinstated as Redemption Council Member T 2
Foreign Minister Leaves for Egypt, Algeria T 2

MALI

Traore Speech Sets Tone of Foreign Policy T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Portuguese Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks U 1
Women's Groups Demonstrate Against South Africa U 1

COMOROS

13 Elected to Parliament; Second Round Set [AFP] U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Cooperation Talks With CSSR Begin 4 Mar U 2
Agreement To Open Pipeline Signed With Zimbabwe U 2
Machel Appoints New Provincial Commanders U 3
Briefs: Cholera Outbreak U 3

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Foreign Secretary Discusses Western Plan [Addis Ababa] U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC Commentary On National Party Expulsions [Addis Ababa] U 6

VOP SAYS GDR TO GRANT PLO OFFICIAL RECOGNITION

JN092042 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Mar 82

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] The GDR today received Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] who arrived in Berlin heading a large Palestinian delegation. This visit represents a new phase in the relations between the two peoples. It is expected that several discussions will take place between Brother Abu 'Ammar and his delegation and GDR President Comrade Erich Honecker and a number of state and party officials.

The discussions are expected to lead to official GDR recognition of the PLO which means raising the status of the PLO in Berlin to embassy status. This expected step represents one of the most important political achievements scored by the PLO in its struggle to regain the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

On the other hand, Abu 'Ammar's visit to the GDR is a reflection of the excellent relations between the Palestinian people and the friendly GDR people. These relations which began a long time ago appeared in many political stands and cooperation [words indistinct] during recent years. The Palestinian people and their leadership are proud of the close relations that exist between them and the GDR and look forward to broader friendship and cooperation with the GDR people. The supporting stands of the GDR people to the Palestinian cause constitute a source of strength and support which will help the Palestinian people return to their homeland and establish the Palestinian state.

Finally, Abu 'Ammar's visit to the GDR will result in strengthening the joint struggle between the PLO and the Arab nation on the one hand and the GDR and the socialist group headed by the friendly USSR on the other, against the U.S. imperialist plans in our Arab region. These plans are represented by the escalated Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon and the Arab nation with the complete and unlimited support of the present Washington administration.

REACTION TO MITTERRAND'S VISIT TO ISRAEL

Resistance Spokesmen

PM061701 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 4 Mar 82 pp 1, 12

[Unattributed report: "Palestinian Resistance Denounces Mitterrand's Visit, Shift From 'Intermediary to Biased' Position"]

[Excerpt] The Palestinian resistance factions yesterday denounced French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Israel and called for measures against France, saying that Paris under Mitterrand has shifted from playing an intermediary role in the Arab-Israeli conflict to a biased one.

A spokesman for the PFLP said the visit was a true expression of France's link -- whether during the previous regime or the present one -- with U.S. imperialism. The visit has confirmed Mitterrand's political line evident both in the vote against the UN resolution condemning the Golan annexation and his insistence on making this visit despite Israeli terrorist activities.

The spokesman added: "The attempts to improve France's image which Mitterrand's government makes from time to time in stands toward certain Arab problems cannot conceal the true face of the French leadership, which stands in the same line with world imperialism." A spokesman for the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] said: "The French president's visit to Israel is taking place at a time when Israel's aggressiveness is escalating and it is refusing to comply with the international will. It is also taking place at a time when Israel is increasingly threatening to invade southern Lebanon in conditions of unprecedented U.S. support and backing for such policy. The support was evident in the U.S. veto against the draft resolution on imposing sanctions against Israel for the decision to annex the Golan."

He added: "Despite the French attempts to justify the visit and make its objectives attractive, the visit is no doubt an indirect encouragement for Israel's aggressiveness and expansionism at the expense of the Arab land and the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to establish an independent state of their own. The visit is the culmination of France's vacillating policy and attempts to walk a tightrope; it reflects France's open bias for Camp David and the U.S.-Israeli policy hostile to the peoples of our area." The DFLP also pointed out that "the visit is categorical evidence of the futility of the policy being pursued by certain Arabs who gamble on the role of Western Europe."

WAFA Commentary

JN061837 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Today we have a commentary on French President Mitterrand's visit to Israel, which was published by the Palestinian news agency, WAFA: French President Mitterrand's speech before the Knesset contained unacceptable implications with regard to the PLO and the Palestine question in general. The most important was his insistence the Palestinian people and their representatives must abandon their strategic objective, accept their national enemy and meet a number of other conditions before they could be allowed to take part in deliberations regarding their future.

On the other hand, Israel, according to Mitterrand, is not obligated to do any of these things. [Word indistinct] accepted by him as an equal party to the regional conflict with full rights. Meanwhile, the PLO is not even accepted by Mitterrand as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, who are not mentioned as such. Instead, Mitterrand only referred to the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza. What this means is that Mitterrand, in spite of his mention of the Palestinian rights to a state, does not accept the Palestinians are people with an inalienable right to self-determination unlike the Israelis.

Such logic is an extension of the thinking of the U.S.A. on this subject, which reveals how low French Middle East policy has sunken since the socialist victory. Mitterrand's mention of the Camp David process, which European politicians have recently been embarrassed to even talk about, only confirms this impression. Bad as his visit to Israel was, with its implicit encouragement of the most reckless and aggressive government in Israel's bloodstained history, the speech before the Knesset exceeded even the worst expectations of this traditional friend of Israel. Clearly, a rigorous and harsh reordering of the Palestinian and Arab priorities vis-a-vis France is urgently needed as a result.

MITTERRAND REPORTEDLY TO MEET 'ARAFAT IN JUNE

GF091633 Kuwait AR-RA'Y al-'AMM in Arabic 7 Mar 81 pp 1, 19

[Adnan Nasrawin dispatch from Paris]

[Excerpt] AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM has learned from reliable French diplomatic sources in Paris that the French Government is currently trying to maintain contact with the PLO in order to hear what the Palestinians have to say.

The sources noted that French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson assured the West Bank leaders who met him that President Mitterrand sincerely intends to meet with Yasir 'Arafat in Paris shortly. AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM learned that the head of the PLO political department Faruq Qaddumi, will visit Paris in May for more consultations with the French before Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir visits the French capital later the same month.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM learned that this visit to Paris will be to prepare for 'Arafat's visit, which according to the sources will take place in June and to allow the PLO's voice to be heard by the Israeli foreign minister during his visit to Paris. The sources affirmed that French President Francois Mitterrand intends to send envoys -- during the next weeks and after his scheduled visit to Washington 12-14 March -- to Arab capitals, and particularly to Jordan, to acquaint Arab leaders with the outcome of his talks and contacts with the Israelis during his recent visit to Tel Aviv. He will assure the Arab capitals of Paris' commitment to its first principle which calls for mutual recognition by the Palestinians and Israelis and for giving the Palestinians their state in the Arab territories occupied since 1967.

PLO OFFICIAL RECEIVES CSSR ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

JN091732 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council, has described relations between Syria and the PLO as strategic. He stressed that Syria and the PLO consider the socialist countries as their strategic allies. During his meeting with the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation and under assembly chairman Alois Indra, Al-Fahum reviewed the developments of the situation in the Middle East. He also denounced the ruling regimes in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman for having granted military bases and facilities on their territory to the imperialist United States. Indra reiterated his country's unwavering support for the Arab cause and stressed that Arab-CSSR friendship is based on strong foundations that stem from the common struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

CHEDLI KLIBI COMMENTS ON FES SUMMIT, HABIB, EGYPT

GF072000 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1738 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Doha, 7 Mar (WAKH) -- Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, has expressed the hope that the Fes summit will resume before June. He added that all Arab issues will be submitted to the Fes conference within a comprehensive framework of action to develop an Arab strategy to confront the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation. In an interview granted to Doha radio today, Mr Klibi called on Arab states to adopt a comprehensive plan to confront the various forms of Israeli aggression and in order to coordinate their efforts in this Arab confrontation. Commenting on Arab strategy, he said that the Fes agenda includes a number of issues that comprise what we can term an Arab plan or strategy.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war he explained that the Iraqi Government demanded this subject be included in the agenda of the next Fes summit. This, he added, will be one of the important issues to be dealt with by the summit within the framework of the comprehensive Arab liberation. Mr Klibi indicated that his visit to Beirut comes within the framework of discussions with the Lebanese Government on matters pertaining to the small committee that was commissioned by the Fes conference to provide a general strategy on southern Lebanon. The Arab League secretary general refused to comment on the U.S. envoy's tour of the region, saying he had nothing official to say about it. On the current Egyptian stand, he said the best stand we can adopt toward Egypt now is silence, so that by this fraternal silence President Mubarak will be able to move freely both internally and externally in accordance with both Egyptian and Arab interests.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC MINISTERIAL COUNCIL CONCLUDES SESSION

Press Statement Issued

LD091450 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Mar (SPA) — Both Bahrain and Qatar have committed themselves to freezing the existing situation between them and to not escalating their dispute. It has also been decided to halt the propaganda campaigns, and they have agreed to continue existing bilateral relations. Saudi Arabia has been delegated to continue its good offices to end the dispute between the sister countries.

The press statement issued today at the conclusion of the third session of the GCC Council of Ministers (?expresses) the regret and strong displeasure of the council states at Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's stand vis-a-vis the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and considers it not in line with spirit of Arab fraternity because it also intensifies disputes among Arab states.

The following is the text of the press statement read by 'Abdallah Bisharah, secretary general of the GCC:

The Council of Ministers held its third session in Riyadh at the headquarters of the GCC secretary general from 7 to 9 March 1982.

During its meeting the council reviewed the dispute between Bahrain and Qatar. The council expressed its regret over this dispute and its anxiety regarding its effects on the region and the results of its continuation. It noted that this dispute is not in keeping with the principles embodied by the basic statute [of the council] and that it is not in accordance with the prevailing spirit among the GCC states.

The council stressed that the establishment of the GCC has provided a constitutional framework for settling disputes among member states, which is demonstrated in the decision of their majesties and their highnesses to from a body to settle disputes.

Following an exchange of views and adhering to the principles upon which the GCC is based, and guided by the spirit which distinguishes relations among the member states, the council adopted the following decisions:

1. To ask the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to continue its good offices to settle the dispute between the two countries.

2. The agreement reached between Bahrain and of Qatar regarding the commitment of both sides to freeze the situation and not to cause an escalation of the dispute is to be recorded at the GCC Secretariat General.

3. Propaganda campaigns between the two countries are to be halted and they are to refrain from stirring them up.

4. To confirm the continuation of fraternal relations between the two countries and to return to earlier conditions.

The council also reviewed the speech delivered by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Council members expressed to Saudi Arabia their strong regret and displeasure at Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's stand vis-a-vis Saudi Arabia, a stand which is not in line with the spirit of Arab fraternity because it also escalates disputes among the Arab states, makes the realization of Arab solidarity remote and conflicts with the aspirations and hopes of the Arab nation for the harmony and rallying, solidarity and unity of the Arab ranks.

The council hopes the Arab nation will draw its conclusion and will avoid provocations and setting Arab peoples against one another, something condemned by those who work for the unity and solidarity of the Arab nation.

The council reviewed the interior minister's resolutions and agreed that the member states should sign a reciprocal general security agreement. In this respect the Secretariat General should prepare a draft agreement to be discussed by the interior ministers at their next meeting.

The council also adopted the resolutions adopted by the ministers of finance and economy and the oil ministers. The council expressed its sincere thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and to the crown prince for their hospitality and for the Saudi Arabian Government's arrangements and facilities, which greatly contributed to the success of this session. The council wished the king, the crown prince and the Saudi Arabian people continuous success and prosperity.

Press Conference Held

LD091930 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1555 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Mar (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, has declared that the press statement issued today at the end of the work of the third session of the GCC Ministerial Council covered only the matters it agreed on and took action on.

During a press conference held at the CCC General Secretariat in Riyadh, at the conclusion of the session, which was attended by 'Abdallah Bisharah, GCC general secretary, Sa'ud said it was not true that the [ministerial] council did not discuss the decisions of the defense ministers of the six GCC member states or that it postponed discussion of the subject.

He explained that this subject was discussed and that it included studies presented by the ministers of defense. These studies are complete and will be submitted to the Gulf summit. Also there were reports and studies by the committees and missions which went to Oman and Bahrain. The study presented by the mission that went to Oman is complete and it was reviewed together with other studies at the meetings of this session. It has been suggested that some points and required information should be completed in order to be reviewed and decided upon during the next session of the council to be held next June.

As for the study of the mission that went to Bahrain, it is not yet complete. Once completed the GCC General Secretariat will distribute it among the member states for consideration before submission to the next session.

In answer to a question about the general budget of the GCC Secretariat General, 'Abdallah Bisharah said the Secretariat budget was based on the number of staff required and that experts from the member countries wanted to amend it and add some points -- points which should be taken into consideration in determining the number of staff. For this purpose it was agreed that a general budget should be prepared based on the new staff requirements and on the remarks made by the committee of experts. He added that the new budget would be submitted to the meetings of the Supreme Council in its third session which will be held in Bahrain. He said that for this reason the Secretariat General has asked the council to approve of financial contributions to cover the required expenses until this budget is prepared. Mr Bisharah pointed out that the Ministerial Council has decided that the member-countries should pay specific sums of money for this purpose so that the Secretariat General can carry out its responsibilities.

In answer to a question about the visit of French President Francois Mitterrand to occupied Palestine, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that this subject is still being discussed at the Arab level, and that the GCC member-countries are still discussing it. Regarding a question about the possibility of taking measures at the Gulf level against the Libyan regime, his royal highness announced that the issue was discussed by the brothers, and not as an item on the agenda, but as a gesture of their indignation. He said the kingdom is proud of these feelings. As for the words which have been voiced by the brothers, they express their feelings with regard to the attacks against the kingdom. The brothers' aim is to safeguard the Arab (?nation), Arab solidarity and our views with regard to Arab issues. His royal highness expressed (?his belief) that the council's statement was clear on (?this issue).

With regard to the Ministerial Council's agreement on the situation between Bahrain and Qatar, his royal highness the foreign minister announced that the dispute between the two countries is not new as it is the legacy of a border dispute between them. He said it was agreed to consider the recent crisis between the two countries as over. The council did not stop at this but has taken a fundamental step represented by its efforts to put an end to this dispute.

His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal pointed out that the council (?insisted) on recording the agreement reached between the two countries in order to ascertain the method of dealing with this subject [words indistinct] any kind of influence and [word indistinct] as a result of this dispute. He also pointed out that a legal framework was found for solving this dispute -- the GCC is responsible for solving such disputes. His royal highness described this agreement as being the basis and method which will be pursued by the council in dealing with the problem. He said the effort which the kingdom makes in this sphere will depend on finding bases for a reconciliation between the two countries. As for the fundamental bases, these were provided for in the legislative or legal framework for discussing issues among states where such problems and disputes may arise.

His royal highness in this connection spoke about the body responsible for settling disputes among member countries of the council -- the body which reached an agreement on its formation to lay down a constitutional structure for all problems and disputes which may arise among them. He said none of the six member countries has any objection to the discussion of any dispute among them, within this framework and whenever they want to do so. He said this is the legislative or legal framework to discuss such subjects in accordance with the will of the various countries; in other words, the constitutional framework for solving disputes among the six countries does exist and the implementation of this point will commence when the various countries express their desire to use it. He stressed that the aims of member countries were unanimous and their relations were strong.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal went on to say that the agreement reached to solve the border dispute between Qatar and Bahrain was registered with the secretary general; thus a commitment was made on certain specific steps within this framework, including freezing the situation and agreeing not to raise the issue or to take any measure that may change the prevailing situation with regard to the border between the two countries. Also, there is an endeavor from [words indistinct] for reconciliation outside the framework of arbitration or the legislative method. His royal highness expressed hope that a solution to this dispute will be reached through reconciliation and that all efforts made for this purpose will be crowned with success, which is in everyone's interest. He said the (?attitude) of our brothers in Bahrain and Qatar make us very optimistic with regard to the realization of success.

In reply to a question about the Iranian military aircraft which landed in the kingdom and the measures which the kingdom will take to end such action in the future, the foreign minister said the Defense Ministry communique which was issued in this connection was clear not only with regard to this subject but with regard to the attitude of the kingdom in general regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war. His royal highness stressed that the airspace of other countries should not be violated and expressed his hope that the efforts of GCC member countrirs will be able to contain this war and positively influence this conflict in order to prevent it from spreading. He said the intentions of the member countries vis-a-vis Iran are peaceful.

In reply to a question about the fact that the final statement of the Ministerial Council did not point out all the political issues in both Gulf and Arab arenas which were discussed, he said the statement, as he pointed out earlier, concentrated on what was decided upon; there were many other issues which were discussed and politically evaluated, and there were traditional issues which were listed on the agenda of the session. An appraisal of these issues was made.

In reply to a question addressed to Abdullah Bisharah regarding relations among GCC member countries which are regarded as an example to be followed by the Arab world, and the effect of the dispute between Qatar and Bahrain, the GCC secretary general said that to believe that this dispute defames the framework of the GCC is highly exaggerated. He said the first point which the Ministerial Council discussed at its third session was the problem of the Hawar Island between Qatar and Bahrain. The discussions which went on about this problem were conducted in the spirit of the Cooperation Council and they would not have succeeded had it not been for the fact that the council exists. He said this spirit muted everything and put the problem in perspective which does not amount to a crisis among states. The council, due to its firmness, spirit, dynamism and resolve, contained the problem and worked for its removal and the removal of anything that may hinder the continuous march by the council, which has now assumed a tangible nature in the eyes of citizens of the Gulf and government establishments. He said citizens of the Gulf have chosen to establish the Cooperation Council as the right framework for their own future and to bolster relations between them. Therefore the council not only represents protection for the Gulf but also represents the strength, firmness and unity of the Gulf.

This is also due to the fact that the council participates in Arab issues with great unity. He expressed his (?belief) that every Arab citizen has an interest in the strength of the Cooperation Council and that the council will proceed in accordance with the aspirations of the Arab nation.

GCC Aide Comments

PM091609 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 8 Mar 82 pp 26-27

['Ali Hashim report: "'Abdallah Bisharah Evaluates GCC Work; Gulf Decision Has Become Independent; Fes Summit Depends on Fahd Plan"]

[Excerpts] Kuwait -- the GCC will meet in Riyadh Sunday, 7 March. GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah told AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI that this is to be an ordinary session in which the foreign ministers of the six countries -- Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, the UAE and Oman -- will review developments of the past 3 months.

Bisharah said that the Gulf is Arab and its people are Arab and proud to be so, but in its present position the Gulf is trying as much as possible to avoid the Arab diseases.

These diseases, in his view, are fragmentation, disunity and partisanship. "We do not want in the Gulf parties which, as everybody knows, have caused problems to the Arab nation. Parties include not only ideologies but also those partisan bodies created by the regimes to protect themselves and fight the others. They have been the cause of that which has afflicted the Arab world -- disruption, internal wars and enmities beside which the enmity toward Israel pales."

He said the Arab Gulf "is seeking to achieve unity slowly. Unity will not be just a temporary upsurge or a whim. It will be a studied unity for which we will build the economic and social foundations. Unity is not so much a unitary entity as the will to march hand in hand."

Speaking of what is being said about the possibility of other Arab states joining the GCC in the light of reports about Iraq's desire to do so and YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's recent visit to the area, which reportedly was aimed at applying for membership in the GCC, Bisharah said: "The GCC is not the Stag Club (reference to a Kuwaiti club) to which everybody can apply for membership and have his application accepted. It should be noted that the GCC founding charter stressed the uniformity of structure of the countries of the area with regard to location, inhabitants, custom, history and traditions. Iraq did not apply and did not show any desire to apply to join the GCC. Also the General Secretariat did not receive any applications from North Yemen. As is known, Iraq is a member of all the Gulf ministerial councils but is not a member of the council."

'Abdallah Bisharah is very optimistic about the future of the Gulf and the GCC. In his view the Arab Gulf has come of age and no longer accepts anybody making decisions on its behalf. From now on the Gulf decides if an issue concerns the region and its countries, and if it concerns national issues the decision is taken jointly following consultations. He said the countries of the area would not accept not having a say in any matter put to discussion whether at the summit or at the conferences of foreign ministers and others. As far as the Gulf is concerned the era of "rubberstamping" has gone and so has the era of imposing commitments regardless of their nature.

Speaking about the resumption of the Fes summit as an observer and not as the GCC secretary general, Bisharah expressed the belief that the problem at the Fes summit is the plan by Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to find a peaceful and just solution to the Middle East problem. In his view as an observer, as he would like to stress, the problem persists and the Fes summit is not likely to meet unless the problem is settled. That is, everybody should agree to look objectively at the Saudi Gulf, to discuss the plan at the next meeting and then to submit it to the international agencies as a general Arab plan.

BAHRAIN

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM GCC MEETING

GF091614 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Manama, 9 Mar (WAKH) -- Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini minister of foreign affairs, returned to Manama from Riyadh today after attending meetings of the GCC Ministerial Council that concluded earlier today.

In a statement to WAKH, the Bahraini foreign minister said that the GCC foreign ministers had reviewed the results of the GCC ministerial meetings in all fields of defense, security and economy. Recommendations and decisions were made in this respect in order to present them to the GCC Supreme Council. The GCC Supreme Council will examine these recommendations and decisions during its next meeting in Manama in November.

The minister expressed confidence that these decisions will bring great benefits to the peoples of this region. He affirmed that during its recent meeting the council took another step with the aim of strengthening and enhancing the links between the GCC countries for the sake of the present and future.

OFFICIAL DENIES IRANIAN CLAIMS ON DEATHS

GF061107 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] A Bahrain official yesterday categorically denied claims that a number of people accused of participating in the coup plot last December had died in detention.

"There is a number of irresponsible organizations in Iran disseminating lies about Bahrain," said the official.

"If such claims were true, they would not have remained a secret in Bahrain, a small state where foreign correspondents move freely."

The official was commenting on claims made by the Iranian state radio that six detainees had died during interrogation.

Seventy-three people are to be tried soon in connection with the plot.

TRIAL OF COUP CONSPIRATORS TO BEGIN 13 MARCH

GF100701 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Manama, 10 Mar (WAKH) -- Bahraini Justice and Islamic Affairs Minister Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Khalid Al Khalifah has announced that next Saturday [13 March] the Supreme Court of Appeal will begin the trial of those charged in the sabotage plot which was discovered in Bahrain last December. He added that the court informed the prisoners through the general prosecutor of the date of the trial and the charges against them. He pointed out that the court also asked that they name lawyers to defend them.

In a statement published today in the Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ, the Bahraini justice had Islamic affairs minister added that the court has made certain that all legal guarantees, which are needed to ensure justice, are available. He indicated that the court will appoint lawyers to defend those prisoners who do not appoint someone to defend them.

It is worth mentioning that the number of prisoners in this sabotage plot totals 73 people. They were arrested last December with weapons in their possession to carry out acts of assassination and sabotage.

TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS FOR ABU DHABI

GF060835 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0735 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Manama, 6 Mar (WAKH) -- Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali left Manama for Abu Dhabi today following a 30 day official visit to Bahrain as part of a tour of area countries.

The Tunisian prime minister was seen off by Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, ministers and senior Bahraini officials.

During his visit the Tunisian prime minister held talks with senior Bahraini officials on strengthening bilateral relations particularly in economy, education and trade. The talks also dealt with current Gulf, Arab and international issues and issues of mutual interest.

Joint Statement Issued

GF061555 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Mar 82

["Text" of joint statement issued at end of visit by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali to Bahrain 4-6 March]

[Text] At the invitation of Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Mohamed Mzali, prime minister of the Tunisian Republic, led a high-ranking delegation to Bahrain from 4 to 6 March 1982. The guest and accompanying delegation were accorded a warm and official welcome as an expression of the friendly and fraternal relations that link the peoples of the two countries.

The distinguished guest had the honor to meet His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and conveyed to his highness an oral message from the His Excellency Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic, expressing his greetings and the profound, sincere and fraternal feelings which the Tunisian people have for the brotherly Bahraini people.

Talks between the two sides were conducted in an atmosphere of sincere fraternity and complete understanding. The Bahraini side was headed by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister, and the Tunisian side was headed by Ustaz Mohamed Mzali, prime minister of the Tunisian Republic. A number of ministers and senior officials of the two fraternal countries participated in these talks.

The talks dealt with bilateral relations and means of developing them and the current Arab and international situations.

With regard to bilateral relations, the two sides emphasized their joint determination to make very effort to strengthen cooperation between the two fraternal countries in all fields and decided to support direct contacts between officials of both governments and exchanges of visits on various levels between various institutions. The two sides agreed to form a joint supreme committee to explore the possibility of developing and furthering cooperation between the two countries in all fields and to follow up the execution of what is agreed upon.

Regarding the economic field, the two sides agreed to activate the economic and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries and to study means of intensifying cooperation between the economic, investment and industrial corporations, including traditional industries. They also agreed to develop bilateral cooperation in the fields of hotels, tourism and training of technicians.

In transportation, the two sides emphasized the necessity of linking the two countries by an air route to facilitate travel by citizens of the two countries and promote tourism and trade between them.

In education and information, the two sides agreed to exchange missions and visits of youths and officials and to allow students from each country to join institutes and colleges in the other country. They agreed to second teachers and technicians and exchange radio and television programs.

Regarding the execution of the cultural agreement signed between the countries in 1979, the two sides agreed to apply the executive program which was adopted for the years 1982-83.

The two sides decided to create favorable conditions for signing an agreement to organize the contribution of Tunisian technical and professional manpower to construction and development activities in Bahrain.

The two sides reviewed the recent situation in the Gulf and expressed their belief that maintenance of security and stability in the Gulf region is the responsibility of the region's states without foreign interference. They emphasized the necessity of keeping the region free of the conflicts of the great powers.

The Bahraini side explained the objectives and aims of the GCC. The Tunisian side reiterated its welcome of the GCC's formation as a positive tool for regional cooperation to achieve hopes and aspirations of the region's people and as a constructive step toward Arab unity.

Reviewing the deteriorating and critical situation in the Middle East, the two sides affirmed that just and lasting peace in this area cannot be achieved without complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and without the Palestinian people's retrieving their national, inalienable and legitimate rights, including their rights to self-determination and to establish their own state on their homeland under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The two sides strongly denounced the new Israeli challenge represented by the annexation of the Golan Heights, an act which violates international law and norms and the UN Charter. They affirmed their full support for the Syrian Arab Republic in confronting these challenges. They also affirmed the necessity of achieving a unified Arab strategy to confront the Zionist enemy.

On reviewing the situation in Lebanon, the two sides reiterated their support for Arab efforts to reestablish security and stability in that fraternal country and to maintain its Arabism and unity under its present legitimate authority.

The two sides also reviewed the progress of joint Arab action and affirmed the necessity of striving to eliminate all effects of peripheral Arab differences and to settle them all in a fraternal, constructive spirit in order to confront the threats to the Arab nation in this critical stage of its history and so that there is an appropriate climate for resuming the 12th summit conference in Fes.

In reviewing the current international situation, the two sides affirmed the importance of intensified efforts by all countries to strengthen international peace and security and to deepen confidence and constructive cooperation among countries in accordance with UN principles, especially respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, nonuse of force in international relations, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and the peaceful settlement of conflicts among countries.

Mohamed Mzari expressed his admiration for the development and progress achieved by the Bahraini people under the leadership of His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of the state of Bahrain, and his rightly guided government. He expressed his profound regards for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him personally and his delegation by the government and people of Bahrain. He invited His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister, to pay an official visit to Tunisia. His excellency accepted the invitation and the date will be specified later.

Issued in Bahrain on 6 March 1982.

KUWAIT

REPORTAGE ON TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Talks Begin

LD091030 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Excerpts] His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, prime minister and heir apparent, this morning received at his office Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and the delegation accompanying him.

At 0915 the official talks between Kuwait and the Tunisian republic began. The Kuwaiti side was led by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, and the Tunisian side by Mohamed Mzali.

The Kuwaiti-Tunisian talks centered on the bolstering of bilateral relations, the current Arab situation and other issues of common interest.

Press Conference Held

LD091824 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali today praised Kuwaiti-Tunisian relations, describing them as ideal. He said the points of view of the two sides are almost identical on many issues. At a press conference this afternoon at the As-Salam Palace, Mzali expressed thanks and gratitude to Kuwait, the amir, the government and the people, for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him and his delegation.

He said the visit which Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, paid to Tunisia last December gave a new impetus to bilateral relations in various fields. He said the initiative by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah helped to clear the atmosphere between Libya and Tunisia, and the same initiative was behind the meeting which took place recently between President Bourguiba and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The Tunisian prime minister described his tour of the Gulf states as successful and useful with regard to both bilateral relations and also the opportunity the tour provided for exchanging views and holding consultations with the brothers on the Arab situation, particularly the Middle East crisis and primarily the issue of Palestine. He added that he found that all the leaders of the Gulf states are determined to begin initiatives for the resumption of the Fes summit, in view of the grave situation facing the Arab nation and the fact that Israel is persisting in its colonialist and racist policy.

Mohamed Mzali said the Saudi peace plan, presented by Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz could have been a substitute for the Camp David accords. He said that when he visited Saudi Arabia recently he asked Prince Fahd to set that plan in motion once more. The Tunisian prime minister appealed to the Arab leaders to put aside their differences and to unite their ranks and concentrate their efforts so as to achieve a united Arab stand.

Replying to a question regarding his opinion on the French president's visit to occupied Palestine, Mzali said the speech by the French president at the Israeli Knesset was less than the Arabs wished for.

Prime Minister Departs

LD100936 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0709 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 10 Mar (KUNA) -- Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali left here today after he expressed his hope for the Arab states to meet again within the framework of the postponed Fes summit conference of last June.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD051752 Kuwait KUNA in English 1627 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 5 Mar (KUNA) -- An official Iranian delegation headed by Under Secretary at the Foreign Ministry for International Affairs Kazempur-Ardabili arrived here Friday evening to discuss the exchange of visits between families of Iraqi and Iranian prisoners of war.

The Iranian delegation was received on arrival by senior officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Kuwaiti Red Crescent in addition to the Iranian envoy to Kuwait Dr. 'Ali Shams Ardakani.

Meets Foreign Ministry Official

LD061030 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0954 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Mar (KUNA) -- Under Secretary of the Iranian Foreign Ministry Kazempur-Ardabili today met here with Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah.

A Kuwaiti official spokesman said that bilateral relations, the development of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the regional, Islamic and international efforts to put an end to this war, which has been going on since September 1980, were discussed at this meeting.

After that the Iranian official held a meeting with Under Secretary of the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry Rashid ar-Rashid, who is the chairman of a committee set up by Kuwait to supervise the organization of the exchange of visits by the families of the POW's of the Gulf war.

The Kuwaiti spokesman said that during this meeting steps which have been taken by the committee to carry out the exchange of these visits in a satisfactory manner, were discussed. Informed sources told KUNA that the Iranian official will hold a meeting later today with members of the Kuwaiti committee.

IRNA Report

LD062254 Tehran IRNA in English 2008 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 6 Mar (IRNA) -- An Iranian delegation to Kuwait is continuing talks with Kuwaiti officials over impending exchange visits by relatives of the prisoners of war in Iran and Iraq. The Kuwaiti minister of foreign affairs, [title as received] Rashid Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid, told IRNA in Kuwait today that Kuwait is ready to facilitate the projected visits by relatives of the POW's in Iraq and Iran and noted that no real problem exists.

In related news the Kuwaiti minister of foreign affairs, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, said in Kuwait today that the government and the people of Kuwait were pleased with the role Kuwait was going to play for effecting the exchange visits. During his talks with the Iranian deputy minister of foreign affairs in charge of international relations and economic affairs, Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili, and in response to Kazempur, the Kuwaiti foreign minister said that Kuwait has always been against the U.S. presence in Oman and that it disapproves of its maneuvers there. The Iranian Foreign Ministry official also requested the Kuwait minister of foreign affairs to see into the banishment of thousands of Iraqis by the Baghdad regime which act is reminiscent of the allegations of Zionists against the Palestinians. He also urged the Kuwaiti minister to publish the findings of a Kuwaiti probe team for the information of the Muslim nations.

The Kuwaiti Government which has said it decided to (?stop) the POW family visits, and Kuwait from being used as a "propaganda platform" by either of the two countries requested the Iranian Foreign Ministry official to cancel his press interview in Kuwait Sunday. The Iranian Foreign Ministry official complied and the Kuwaiti deputy minister of foreign affairs, Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid, said his government would demand the same of the Iraqi officials.

The Kuwaiti press and among them AS-SIYSAH, AL-WATAN, AL-QABAS and AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM have covered the news in detail.

Official Attends Reception

LD071518 Tehran IRNA in English 1006 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Mar (IRNA) -- The positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the issues of the region, and the role of imperialism in sowing discord among the Islamic countries, were outlined by an Iranian Foreign Ministry deputy for a group of ambassadors of Islamic countries to Kuwait on Saturday. The reception was held by the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait, 'Ali Shams Ardakani on the visit of the deputy of the Foreign Ministry in international and economic affairs, Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili to discuss the exchange visit of POW's families.

Participating in the reception were some ambassadors of Islamic countries, the dean of the diplomatic corps to Kuwait, members of the Kuwaiti committee for the exchange programme, ambassadors of the Steadfastness Front, and the Iranian delegation. The Libyan ambassador to Kuwait said that Saddam had made a mistake in his attack on Iran and should face its consequences. The Libyan ambassador condemned the news imperialism in reflecting the Islamic revolution [word indistinct] that they had the same policy against Syria and Algeria. Kazempur-Ardabili also gave information on measures taken for the exchange visit. He said that 30,000 Iraqis would be able to meet their 7,500 POW relatives captured during the Iraqi imposed war using Kuwait as an exchange site. Also the relatives of 2,500 Iranian POW's in Iraq being exchanged in Kuwait and Turkey would be able to meet their POW relatives in Iraq.

Official Leaves for Home

LD071144 Tehran IRNA in English 1007 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Mar (IRNA) -- Foreign Ministry Deputy Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili ended his 2-day visit to Kuwait and left for Tehran this morning. In Kuwait he studied the exchange visit of relatives of POW's, and met with the Kuwaiti foreign minister, and ambassadors of Islamic countries there. The other members of the Iranian mission stayed in Kuwait for two more days to follow up details of the exchange POW families' visit with Kuwaiti officals. Members of the mission include the international affairs deputy of the Red Crescent of Iran, Interior Ministry advisor, the head of the International Office of the Foreign Ministry and the deputy managing director of IRNA.

OMAN

SULTAN QABUS LEAVES FOR VISIT TO EUROPE

GF061336 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1326 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Muscat, 6 Mar (WAKH) -- Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman left Muscat today for a private visit to Europe. Sultan Qabus is scheduled to make an official visit to the United Kingdom on 16 March 1982.

MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER ENDS 3-DAY VISIT

EA051850 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Summary] Malaysian Prime Minister and Defense Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed left Oman today after a 3-day visit to the sultanate during which he was received by Sultan Qabus and held talks with Thuwayni ibn Shihab, special adviser to Sultan Qabus and governor of Muscat.

Joint Communique Issued

EA052127 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Joint communique on visit of Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed to Oman 3-5 March, issued in Muscat and Kuala Lumpur on 5 March]

[Text] At the invitation of the Government of the Sultanate of Oman, His Excellency Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, paid an official visit to the sultanate from 3 to 5 March 1982. His excellency the Malaysian prime minister and his delegation were given a warm welcome at the airport by His Royal Highness Sayyid Tuwayni ibn Shihab, special adviser to the sultan and governor of the capital.

His excellency the Malaysian prime minister had the honor of an audience with His Majesty Sultan Qabus. The prime minister conveyed to his majesty the Malaysian sultan's warm and sincere greetings and best wishes. He also conveyed an official invitation from the Malaysian sultan to his majesty the sultan to visit Malaysia. His majesty the sultan accepted the invitation and asked his excellency to convey his majesty's warm greetings and thanks to his majesty the sultan of Malaysia.

During the talks His Majesty Sultan Qabus and His Excellency Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed took the opportunity of holding extensive discussions on regional and international issues of common interest in addition to bilateral relations and ways to develop them further. The bilateral relations include various fields, such as education, culture, trade and investments.

They stressed that cooperation in these fields will have strong and clear effects on bilateral relations in other areas. His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id welcomed the Malaysian prime minister's proposal to set up an international Islamic university in Malaysia. His majesty expressed his full support for the establishment of such a university.

Talks were also held by his excellency the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, and His Royal Highness Sayyid Thuwayni ibn Shihab, attended by senior ministers and officials. The two sides noted with satisfaction the steady progress of bilateral relations and expressed the hope that the Malaysian prime minister's visit would further strengthen the existing brotherly, close relations between the two countries.

In confirmation of the importance of developing relations between the two friendly countries, the two sides touched on issues of future constructive bilateral cooperation. They also agreed to strengthen their cooperation cultural, trade and investment areas and to exchange economic delegation. The two sides also stressed the need for Muslim countries to strengthen their efforts and mobilize their resources to achieve social, economic and cultural progress. In this regard his excellency the Malaysian prime minister offered his country's facilities for training Omani citizens in its cultural, administrative and training institutes. Sayyid ibn Shihab expressed his appreciation for the Malaysian offer.

In confirmation of their sincere wish to strengthen the existing cooperation between the two countries. His excellency the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, and His Royal Highness Sayyid Thuwayni ibn Shihab agree to form a joint committee to increase cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

His excellency the Malaysian prime minister and His Royal Highness Sayyid Thuwayni ibn Shihab reviewed current international issues. On the Middle East problem the two sides expressed their deep concern over the deterioration of the situation as a result of Israel's hostile actions. They expressed their support for all efforts to ensure the achievements of a just and durable peace, taking into consideration the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. The two sides agreed that the desired peace cannot be achieved without Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the exercise by the Palestinian people of their rights, including the establishment of their independent state and the restoration of Jerusalem to Arab and Islamic sovereignty.

On the general situation in Southeast Asia, the two sides concentrated their concern on the Kampuchean problem. His excellency the Malaysian prime minister and His Royal Highness Sayyid Thuwayni stressed their points of view that as long as the struggle in Kampuchea continues unsolved, peace and stability in Southeast Asia will continue to be threatened.

The situation will lead to interference by the big powers in the region. The special adviser to his majesty the sultan and governor of the capital expressed Oman's full understanding and support for the stand of Malaysia and the other members [as heard] of Southeast Asia and their invitation to a full political solution for the Kampuchean problem (?on the basis of) UN resolution No 35/6 and the resolution and declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea. In this connection, his excellency the Malaysian prime minister and His Royal Highness Sayyid Thuwayni ibn Shihab expressed their satisfaction that the political solution to the Kampuchean problem as specified in the UN documents constitute the prerequisites for achieving a zone of peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia. In this regard the Omani side also expressed its appreciation of and support for the positive and constructive efforts Malaysia is pursuing in this direction.

On the situation in Afghanistan, the two sides condemned the Soviet invasion of that Muslim state and demanded the implementation of all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the Islamic Conference Organization and the Nonaligned Movement — all of which have called for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, an end to interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, provision for the return home of the Afghan refugees in peace and with dignity, and allowing the Afghan people to choose their political, economic and social system according to their own free will, free from foreign interference or coercion.

The two sides declared the solidarity of their two peoples with the struggle of the Afghan people in the defense of their religious gains and the independence of their country.

The two sides noted with concern the increasing military presence of the big powers in the Indian Ocean and the threat they pose to the states of the region. They asked the superpower to do everything possible to end their military presence in the Indian Ocean. They reiterated their adherence to the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1971 which declared the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

On the Gulf region, the Malaysian prime minister welcomed the establishment of the GCC and praised its role in strengthening the capabilities of the states in the region. The two sides agreed that the preservation of peace and stability in the region is the responsibility of the region's states alone.

The two sides expressed great concern over the continuing war between the neighboring Muslim states, Iraq and Iran. They reiterated their full support for the efforts being made by the Islamic Conference Organization to find a just and durable solution to this war.

His Excellency Dr Mahathir bin Mohammed and His Royal Highness Sayyid Thuwayn ibn Shihab expressed their full satisfaction with the constructive role of this Islamic Conference Organization in international relations and the promotion of Islamic relations.

The two sides reiterated their full support for the principles and objectives of the Islamic Conference Organization, especially its efforts to protect the Islamic countries from the dangers they face, such as various ideologies and foreign nations.

His excellency Malaysian foriegn minister Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie held separate talks with his excellency minister of state for foreign relations in the Sultanate of Oman Yusuf al-Alawi' Abdallah.

His excellency the Malaysian prime minister praised the noticeable progress and development of the Sultanate of Oman has achieved, while at the same time preserving its traditions and cultural values under the leadership of His Majesty Sultan Qabus. His excellency the Mayalsian prime minister expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of his visit and said how much he was touched by the sincere and true wishes of the two countries.

The two sides expressed their hope that the exchange of visits and their continuation at all levels will lead to the strengthening and cementing of the fraternal bonds between Malaysia and the Sultanate of Oman.

His excellency the Malaysian's prime minister extended an invitation to His Royal Highness Sayyid Thuwayni ibn Shihab to pay an official visit to Malaysia at a time suitable to his highness.

His highness accepted the invitation with pleasure. His excellency the Malaysian prime minister expressed his deep appreciation to His Royal Highness Sayyid Thuwayni ibn Shihab, the Government of the Sultanate of Oman and the friendly Omani people for the great hospitality shown to him and his delegation during their official visit to the sultanate.

SAUDI ARABIA

GOOD OFFICES SUBCOMMITTEE RETURNS FROM TEHRAN

LD090800 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0720 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Jidda 9 Mar (SPA) -- The committee set up by the Islamic Good Offices Committee returned to Jidda from Tehran at dawn this morning. During the visit the committee held talks with Iranian officials within the committee's current efforts to halt the dispute between Iraq and Iran.

Habib Chatti Comments

LD091126 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0825 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Jidda, 9 Mar (SPA) -- The Islamic Good Office Committee resumed meeting at 1015 this morning under the chairmanship of the president of Guinea Ahmed Sekou Toure. The committee will discuss the results reached after its visits to Baghdad and Tehran.

At 1240 the committee concluded its work.

At the end of the meeting Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, in a statement to the committee expressed his satisfaction with the results it had reached in its session.

In its statement the committee made it clear that the two sides expressed and affirmed their confidence in the Islamic Conference Organization and in the work of the Islamic Good Offices Committee. The two sides have agreed that they prefer that the issue be settled through a peaceful solution proposed by the committee.

In its statement the committee mentioned that the point about which the two sides differed remains that connected with the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iranian territory, for Iraq considers the withdrawal should be after negotiations, and Iran considers that the withdrawal should be before negotiations on the subject.

The text of the statement made by Habib Chatti is as follows:

Following its current session the Islamic peace [as received] committee would like to express satisfaction with regard to the results it has reached during this session and make the following statement:

1. The two sides expressed and clearly reaffirmed their confidence in the Islamic Conference Organization and in the role being played by the Islamic peace committee.

2. The two sides have clearly agreed that they prefer that the issues be resolved peacefully and that this peaceful solution should be proposed by this committee.

3. The point on which the two sides differ is still connected with the question of the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iranian territory; Iraq is of the opinion that this withdrawal should be carried out following negotiations, while Iran believes the withdrawal should be made prior to any negotiations on this issue.

The Islamic Committee fully appreciates the frank stand and the full readiness manifested by the two sides to end this war, as they feel its gravity and the losses to both sides from it in particular and to the Islamic nation in general. They have expressed their will to end this dispute.

The committee thanks the Iraqi and Iranian authorities for their generous hospitality and for their trust found by its members.

Chatti has stressed that the committee is faithfully and genuinely continuing with its endeavors to improve relations between the two Muslim sides and countries and to proceed with its work. [passage indistinct]

The committee expresses its satisfaction at the depth reached in the negotiations during this session, and it expresses its complete readiness to remain at the disposal of the two sides, as it also affirms its complete wish to perform its mission given to it by the third Islamic summit conference. It hopes its work will contribute without any doubt to the return of peace between Iraq and Iran.

The committee expressed its appreciation and gratitude to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his crown prince and to all the Saudi authorities for the generous hospitality and the facilities placed at its disposal which contributed to the success of its work.

The committee has decided to recommend that the vocational and technical research and training center now under construction in Dacca be named the Zia ud-Din Islamic institute for research, technology and training in honor of the late president and his efforts in the work of the committee.

Following the final session of the committee, Mr Chatti held a press conference in which he pointed out that the main points on which both sides differ are how the withdrawal should be handled. Therefore, he said, the question of the Islamic peace-keeping force will come later because so far no agreement has been reached regarding the manner of the withdrawal. He reaffirmed that the committee will continue its work through a subcommittee comprising the presidents, that this subcommittee will be smaller than the current one and that it may comprise two people in addition to the secretary general. He said the foriegn ministers will be invited to expand the talks after the presidential delegation obtains some results. Mr Chatti denied that the committee has failed. He said the welcome and readiness it found, the will expressed by both sides, the great confidence they both showed, their desire that the committee continue its work and that a solution be found through the committee are regarded as positive and allows one to confront this complicated issue with some hope. He added that the committee's task is to bridge the gap between the two views and to find a basis for harmonizing both attitudes. He reaffirmed that there is progress in the march toward peace and that the current task of the committee lies in bringing pressure to bear on both sides to make concessions in order to prepare a plan which will then be submitted to both sides.

New 'Pressure Group' Planned

NC091423 Paris AFP in English 1236 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Jidda, 9 Mar (AFP) -- Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure will head a mini-organization aimed at pressuring Iran and Iraq to end their 18-month border war, Islamic Conference General Secretary Habib Chatti said today.

Mr Chatti said during a news conference that foreign ministers of Islamic Conference member nations would be called to a meeting to examine means of ending the conflict. He did not set a date for the meeting.

Details on the composition of Mr Sekou Toure's new group were not immediately given. The group will work under the Islamic Conference's Islamic peace committee, which began meeting here last Friday.

Mr Chatti added that Iran still demanded a complete withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian territory, while Iraq still said a cease-fire must precede any such action.

But both countries still accept the Islamic Conference mediation effort, he said. Mr Sekou Toure headed a delegation that visited Tehran yesterday, and Baghdad over the weekend.

Committee Participants Leave

LD091300 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1155 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Jidda, 9 Mar (SPA) -- Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and Gambian External Affairs Minister Lamin Kiti Jabang left Jidda today after participating in the meeting of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, which ended today.

PRINCE SULTAN ON DISPOSITION OF IRANIAN AIRCRAFT

GF100922 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Mar (WAKH) -- Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has stated that the fate of the Iranian military aircraft has been left up to the Iranian Government. It is to decide whether it wants the aircraft back or not.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper AR-RIYADH, published today, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz noted that Saudi Arabia had informed the Iranian Government through its embassy in Jidda of the presence of the Iranian Phantom aircraft which landed at one of the Saudi airports a few days ago.

The Saudi Defense and Aviation Ministry had issued a statement the day before yesterday on the Phantom military aircraft which approached Saudi airspace last Thursday. Saudi radar detected the aircraft and then Saudi military aircraft intercepted it. The aircraft was allowed to land at one of the Saudi military bases at the request of the pilot. The authorities then began an investigation.

YAR PRESIDENT 'ALI 'ABDALLAH SALIH ARRIVES

LD091356 Riyadh SPA in English 1219 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Mar (SPA) -- North Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih arrived here this morning on a two-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

On arrival the Yemeni leader was greeted by H.M. King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz as well as Crown Prince Fahd, the deputy premier, Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Deputy Governor of Riyadh Prince Sattam and Education Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir. President Salih is accompanied by Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr and Planning Minister Fauad Qa'id Muhammad.

President Salih told SPA that meetings between the leaders of the two countries are required particularly in such circumstances prevailing the region.

He said bilateral relations between kingdom and his country have achieved great strides in recent years in all spheres of cooperations.

The Yemani leaders also stressed the need for closing Arab ranks and healing marginal differences so as Arabs can realize their aspirations.

Meets Prince Sultan

LD091742 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Mar (SPA) — Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, this evening met with His Excellency Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR.

After the meeting, Prince Sultan said that he and the Yemeni president exchanged views in the framework of the continuous consultations on the cooperation existing between the two countries. He described the talks as positive and said they discussed arrangements concerning the forthcoming San'a' meeting of the Saudi-Yemeni coordination council.

Begins Talks in Al-Ma'dhar

LD091842 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Mar 82

[TExt] Riyadh, 9 Mar (SPA) -- King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Col 'Ali Abdullah Salih, president of the YAR, held a working meeting at [word indistinct] this evening at the royal palace in Al-Ma'dhar. The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister; Prince Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education and accompanying minister [as received]; Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi, minister of industry and electricity; and Shaykh Tarrad al-Harithi, Saudi ambassador to San'a'.

On the Yemeni side, the meeting was attended by 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Fu'ad Qa'id Muhammad, minister of planning; and Mr Ahmad 'Ali al-Muhayni, Yemeni ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

During the meeting there was an exchange of views on bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries and on Arab and international issues of common interest.

Makes Departure Statement

LD092126 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2035 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 9 Mar (SPA) -- Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR), left Riyadh this evening at the end of visit lasting several hours. He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister. In a statement to SPA before his departure, he thanked all officials in the kingdom, primarily His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, for the warm reception accorded him, a reflection of the depth of fraternal relations between the two countries. He said he discussed with his majesty the King, the crown prince and the brothers in the kingdom the excellent bilateral relations between the two countries and the means to consolidate them in all fields in the joint interest of the two fraternal peoples.

The YAR president praised the positive and fruitful cooperation between the kingdom and the YAR, an expression of the relations of kinship, belief, language, common fate and neighborhood between the two countries, all of which are considerations known to all and which influence the two countries' relations. He pointed out that his talks in Riyadh dealt with the variables and events in the region, which concern of all its countries and which strive to affect its situation. He said both sides' views are identical, particularly the need to take suitable measures to confront those variables and to spare the region the destructive effect that they may have. He added that those variables are not far from international competition and conflict; in fact, they are an extension and part of it, which calls for a common and positive stand which will contribute to keeping the region free of the dangers of international rivalty and its consequences and prevents its peoples from carrying out their national responsibilities toward the Zionist aggression. The president confirmed that this responsibility is dictated by national duty and obligation.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY SENEGALESE PRESIDENT

LD092010 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Mar 82

["Text" of joint communique on visit to Saudi Arabia by President of the Republic of Senegal Abdou Diouf 7-9 March]

[Text] At the invitation of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al-Sa'ud, monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, His Excellency Senegalese President Abdou Diouf paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 7 to 9 March 1982. The noble guest and his delegation were accorded a warm welcome by the Saudi Government and people, clearly reflecting the deep admiration for his excellency and sister Senegal and its firm stands in support of the Arab and Muslim causes in all fields.

His Excellency President Abdou Diouf and His Majesty King Khalid held talks, during which a spirit of friendship and deep mutual understanding prevailed. They exchanged views on various matters of common concern, and in particular cooperation in strengthening Islamic solidarity and Arab-African relations. They also discussed the present situation in Africa and the Middle East and bilateral relations between the two friendly countries.

Participating in the talks on the Saudi side were: Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Second Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Minister of Defense and Aviation and Inspector General Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Minister of Finance and Economy Muhammad Aba al-Khayl; Minister of Pilgrimage Affairs and Awqaf 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Abd al-Wasi; His Majesty's Ambassador in Senegal Shaykh Rashad Nuwaylati; Head of the Department of Asia and Africa at the Foreign Ministry Shaykh Abbas az-Zawi. On the Senegalese side: Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse; Minister of Economy and Finance Ousmane Seck; Minister of Plan and Cooperation Mamadou Toure; Senegalese Ambassador to the Kingdom Moustapha Cisse; and Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly Moustapha (Sish).

The two leaders noted with satisfaction the development and consolidation of relations between the two countries in all fields. They agreed to exert further efforts so as to further promote and consolidate their fraternal relations, particularly in the cultural, economic and political fields. They also agreed to work for the Muslim countries on the one side and the Arab and African countries on the other side -- the countries which are struggling not only for political independence but also for their economic and cultural liberation and also for laying the foundations for serious action to achieve peace and justice.

The noble guest informed his majesty about the confederation between Senegal and Gambia and the aims of this confederation for the welfare and strength of the two friendly countries and peoples. His Majesty King Khalid paid tribute to the confederation, wishing it success in achieving what its members seek to achieve.

His majesty the king explained to his guest the aims behind the establishment of the GCC and also the steps which have been taken since the establishment of the council in the service of the countries and peoples of the region and in order to realize secuirty, peace and prosperity. The guest expressed again his country's support for this blessed step and also his wishes to the GCC and its member states for more prosperity.

The two sides studied the Middle East issue and they condemned armed aggression as a means to annex territory by force; they underlined their condemnation of the Israeli aggressive and expansionist actions. They stressed their insistence on Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, first and foremost holy Jerusalem, and the need to give the Palestinian people their legitimate rights and first of all their right to self-determination and to return to their usurped homeland and to set up their independent state on their national soil under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO. The two leaders also stressed their condemnation and denunciation of the aggressive Israeli actions against southern Lebanon; they strongly condemned Israeli measures to annex holy Jerusalem and the Golan Heights -- decisions which have been condemned by the international community and rejected by all international organizations and bodies which asked Israel to abandon this defiance of world public opinion. This makes Israel liable to sanctions by the states of the world.

The noble guest expressed his country's absolute support for the 8-point Arab peace plan. He described it as an initiative which has been supported and welcomed by the majority of the states of the world and by all peace and justice-loving people in the world.

The two leaders condemned and denounced Soviet aggressive against the Muslim Afghan people; they demanded the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan to enable the Afghan people to decide the type of regime they want for themselves, free from external pressure or interference. This will pave the way for the return of the Afghan refugees to their homelard in honor and dignity. The two sides see in this the preservation of world peace and security and the principles of right and justice in all states and peoples.

The two leaders stressed their support for the African liberation movements and stressed that they would work to help the African regions which are still under the yoke of colonialist and racist domination, first and foremost Namibia, including Walvis Bay. They also support the just struggle of the Namibian people for their independence and basic rights. They also expressed anxiety over the presence of foreign military bases and military forces in the African Continent, a matter which constitutes a threat to the security of Africa and which drags Africa into international conflict. They emphasized strongly that these foreign forces must leave so that security, peace and stability can be established in Africa and so that the African people can promote their potential and develop and exploit their economic resources for their good and prosperity.

At the end of his visit, His Excellency President Diouf expressed his thanks and those of the accompanying delegation to His Majesty King Khalid, his government and the Saudi people for the friendly and warm welcome and hospitality accorded to them during the visit. He extended an invitation to His Majesty King Khalid to visit Senegal. The invitation was accepted with thanks and its date is to be fixed later.

UAE

PRESIDENT ZAYID RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA

GF051547 Doha QNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Mar (QNA) -- President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan returned to Abu Dhabi from Riyadh this evening after a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia. During this visit, President Zayid met with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and exchanged views with him on the situation facing the Arab nation. It is part of consultations and coordination between the two countries for the general good of the Arab and Islamic nation.

An official source stated that Shaykh Zayid and the Saudi monarch also discussed bilateral relations and means of strengthening them in various fields in the interest of the two fraternal peoples.

IRANIAN OFFICIAL 'AZIZI SPEAKS TO PRESS

GF061335 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 5 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[By staff reporter]

[Excerpts] Dubayy's severely curtailed trade with Iran could increase in the coming months following talks held over the last few days. This is likely to be one outcome of the visit of Iran's highest delegation to the UAE for a considerable time.

Iranian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ahmad 'Azizi told a press conference in Dubai last night that the possibility of increasing trade was a major purpose of the visit. "Trade is now low, but there are many goods which we can buy from here and in return we can send agricultural products," he said.

Mr 'Azizi told his press conference that his delegation had held talks with government officials and the Chamber of Commerce in Dubayy. "There is a lot of interest in going ahead with plans which can help the two countries move towards self-sufficiency," he said. He hoped that within a month a delegation from the Iranian Ministry of Commerce could visit the UAE and discuss matters in detail.

Asked if business people in Dubayy could look forward to a great increase in trade, Mr 'Azizi replied: "I hope so." Reviewing the delegation's three-day visit to the UAE, he said the main purpose was to increase contacts between neighbors. "Maybe it was a shortcoming that we did not come sooner. We have had lower level delegations in the past and we hope it will not be long before a higher level delegation comes," he said.

Exchanging views between neighbors was necessary to maintain peace and security in the region and reducing the tensions brought on by the ambitions of the super-powers, he said. Mr 'Azizi added: "We are working to cut the influence of the United States in the region, after the victory of the Islamic revolution, the United States sought to crush the revolution by any means possible.

"The United States tried to put Iranian people and their Arab brethren face to face by superficial statements and false claims that Iran is seeking to increase tension and is active in establishing a disturbances and instability in the region. We say here clearly that we are not concerned in interfering in any government in the region. The United States has been trying to convince some of the leaders of the region that the Islamic Republic is dangerous to them, and talk about the armed export of the revolution. Such talk by the United States and the Zionist controlled media doesn't have any logical ground." Why export revolution when the message of the revolution is not separate from Islam, that has been exporting itself since the days of the prophet. [as published]

Mr 'Azizi denied that Iran was involved in a recent coup attempt in Bahrain, and said: "It is part of the United States strategy to isolate Iran from the Arab countries, to convince them that Iran is threatening peace and security in the region. It was propaganda aimed at securing United State's interests."

He said that his talks with President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, and other rulers, had brought out a great deal of common ground. "There are lots of common issues on which we can build future policies and future efforts for having a region which will bring security, peace and independence to the Muslim nation."

"We are really touched to hear the views of the UAE and think there are lots of grounds on which we can base future relations." Discussing the Iranian view on the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council, he praised the organization's economic goals. Mr 'Azizi said he did not think the war with Iraq was harming relations with other Arab countries.

PDRY

SPOKESMAN DENIES SENDING TROOPS TO ERITREA

EA091602 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] An official spokesman in the YSP Central Committee foreign relations department has made the following statement to ADEN NEWS AGENCY:

The YSP Central Committee has heard with great astonishment the statement issued by the French Socialist Party accusing Democratic Yemen of sending troops to Ethiopia to fight in the so-called Ethiopian military campaign in Eritrea. The YSP, while stressing its categorical denial of this accusation which is completely devoid of the truth, reiterates its support for socialist Ethiopia in its just struggle to achieve economic and social progress for the friendly people of Ethiopia and all its ethnic groups within the framework of Ethiopian unity. It also expresses support for the efforts being made by Ethiopia to preserve the security, sovereignty and stability of Ethiopia which imperialist and reactionary circles are striving to violate. The YSP hopes that in the future attempts to verify such false information, which could harm bilateral relations, will be made.

PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN REVIEWS RECENT TOUR

EA041752 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the Council of Ministers, returned to Aden this afternoon from Abu Dhabi at the end of a 3-day official and friendly visit to the sisterly UAE.

Immediately upon his arrival he issued a press statement in which he described his visits to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the Socialist Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Nicaragua, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the UAE as very successful and fruitful.

He expressed his gratification at the important meetings and discussions which he held with his brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Comrade Fidel Castro, secretary general of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers in the Socialist Republic of Cuba; Comrade Daniel Ortega, general national coordinator of national reconstruction; Brother Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the FLN Central Committee and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria; and his brother, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE.

The brother secretary general explained that these discussions dealt with the important developments in the Arab and international spheres and with the importance of unifying the peoples who are struggling for their national liberation and social progress in order to confront the dangers of the aggressive military tendency of U.S. imperialism and Zionism. He also pointed out that his delegation's and his discussions also dealt with bilateral cooperation between Democratic Yemen and these countries and their possible deveopment.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad declared that his tour resulted in the signing of a number of agreements and protocols regulating cooperation between Democratic Yemen and socialist Cuba, Nicaragua and the Republic of Algeria, in addition to the fact that it afforded us the opportunity to explain the recent developments in our region in light of the aggressive acts organized by the imperialist and Zionist circles and their supporters against the national liberation movements and the peoples of this region.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad concluded his press statement by pointing out the concurrence of views with the leaders of these brotherly and friendly countries on the numerous issues discussed during these visits.

WAKH Version

GF041240 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0957 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Mar (WAKH) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, has stated that his tour of a number of Arab countries which concluded with a visit to the UAE yesterday was to discuss appropriate measures in regard to new developments in the Middle East.

In a statement to WAM today, the chairman said there are grave developments that threaten a collapse for the Arab situation unless a move is made to find a solution, even a minimum one, to confront the Zionist and imperialist threats to our Arab nation. He added: If this move is not carried out promptly to mobilize Arab energies, the situation will be aggravated and the threat will "involve all."

The chairman emphasized that security in the Arabian Peninsula, the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, and the Horn of Africa is correlated and indivisible. He said his country is trying to ensure stability in this part of the world, which is influenced by and has influence on what takes place in it. He noted his country's call for a summit conference of Gulf and Arabian Peninsula and Horn of Africa countries to discuss the issue of removing all forms of U.S. military presence in the region since this presence in the source of threat and tension. In this respect he noted the UN resolution to keep the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and security and the international conference which was to have been held in Sri Lanka last year to discuss security and stability of the countries of this region. He held the United States responsible for the failure of this meeting since it blocked it. This action was an indication of its unwillingness to achieve peace and stability in this region.

On current developments in Egypt, the chairman said: "Let us wait until after April to see what will happen, although all indications are that there is nothing new in the Egyptian regime's stand on the Zionist enemy and Arab consensus."

YAR

USSR PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES SAN'A'

JN091437 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] The USSR parliamentary delegation headed by Aleksey Smirnov, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairman of the Cooperative Workers Union and chairman of the USSR-Yemeni society [name and title as heard], left San'a' today after a visit of several days during which he held talks with the members of the People's Constituent Assembly and the prime minister. The talks held by the USSR delegation dealt with the friendly relations between the two countries and the means of developing these relations.

In a statement to the SABA' news agency, the head of the delegation expressed his pleasure for this visit and his admiration for the YAR progress and development aimed at raising the standards of living of the Yemeni people particularly in the area of cooperatives. He said that the cordial relations binding the two peoples and countries are proceeding successfully. He said that the two sides condemned the Zionist expansion in the Arab territories with the support and backing of U.S. imperialism. He said that the two sides called for a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

Concluding his statement, the head of the USSR delegation said that during the USSR-YAR parliamentary talks, the two sides condemned the increase of tension in the world and affirmed the need for active work by all peace-loving forces to stop the arms race and to remove the threat of nuclear war. The USSR delegation was seen off by Sa'id al-Hakimi, deputy speaker of the People's Constituent Assembly and a number of its members.

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY ON ECONOMY

NC092257 Cairo MENA in English 2130 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 Mar (MENA) -- Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din told the People's Assembly tonight that Egypt's foreign loans total 15,000 million dollars.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din said there has been a decrease in Egypt's income this year from the Suez Canal, oil prices, and remittances from Egyptians working abroad.

He called for savings from the private and public sectors and more production from both.

He added that the government was concentrating on working out a balanced state budget for next year.

He pointed out that the government was maintaining the economic open-door policy and stressed the importance of stability in economic policy.

The assembly voted confidence in the government's policy. The opposition Labour Party abstained from supporting the government policy statement.

MUBARAK MEETS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE 9 MAR

NC091103 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 Mar (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak met this morning with members of the five-man committee that prepared for the economic conference held last month.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and First Foreign Under Secretary and Chief of the Presidential Office for Foreign Political Affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz.

Chairman of the Economic Conference Dr 'Abd al-Jalil al-'Amri said after the 2-hour meeting that the committee submitted to the president a report on the work of the economic conference held last month. He added that the committee will continue its meetings with the economic group to complete the studies and that its next session will be held Wednesday night at the National Planning Institute in Nasr City.

Dr al-'Amri emphasized that efforts are being exerted to arrive at resolutions and recommendations to be benefited from in the coming year's budget and that these resolutions are expected to be announced this month. He stressed that there is unanimity of views in relation to several issues raised at the conference and that alternative solutions will be presented at the next sessions concerning the most important subjects raised during the conference such as investment, subsidy and housing.

MUBARAK MEETS UPPER EGYPT PARLIAMENTARIANS

NC091551 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today met with members of the parliamentary body for the governorates of Upper Egypt within the framework of the meetings which his excellency is holding with members of the National Democratic Party's parliamentary body in Egypt's governorates.

Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, the deputy prime minister for the affairs of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council, said the president explained current foreign and domestic policies and foreign policy in the next stage. The president emphasized Egypt's adherence to the process of peace saying: Egypt's foreign policy is clear and there is no change in it.

Concerning internal policy, the president spoke about the creation of a democratic atmosphere in the country vis-a-vis the popular and parliamentary councils.

Following this, the president listened for 4 hours to the remarks of the members of the parliamentary body for the governorates in Upper Egypt on the problems of agriculture, irrigation, industry and education. The president referred most of these problems to the ministers concerned to study them and submit a report to him as soon as possible.

Concluding his statement, 'Ubayd said that the date of the next meeting will be set at the end of this month.

More on Meeting

NC092347 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 Mar (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has affirmed that the Israeli Government is fulfilling its commitments in full in carrying out the withdrawal on schedule, and that there is nothing which we can call a problem in this implementation.

He said that an attempt is being made to reach agreement on two small problems regarding the border in Rafah and Tabah. The aim of the discussion now is that we do not want to leave 1 meter of Egyptian territory that could cause problems in the future. These matters were studied on maps brought from England concerning Egypt's international borders in 1906.

The president said that some foreign radios have been exaggerating these simple problems. But the truth is that everything is being agreed upon without any problems.

During his meeting with the members of the parliamentary body of the National Democratic Party [NDP] in Upper Egypt's Governorates today, the president dealt with the Arab situation. He affirmed that Egypt is maintaining its policy, which is that we will not attack anyone and we will not respond to any attack. We support the policy of good neighborliness and we have no territorial ambitions. Libya has known that we will not carry out a military attack against it. If the late President Anwar as-Sadat had declared that the October war between Egypt and Israel was the last war, it would be unreasonable for us to fight an Arab state. We ask Libya to adopt the same line.

The president said: In the final analysis, all the Arabs are brothers. It is in the interest of the Arab nation to solve all the disputes between the neighboring Arab states.

President Mubarak said that there is much talk about change after 25 April; and that this is not true, because acquiring our land in full does not mean that we have to conduct a change in the Cabinet or dissolve the People's Assembly, as some are saying. Any change in any place will not take place unless there is deficiency that demands such a change. Therefore, there is no truth at all to what has been said that the People's Assembly will be dissolved. The president asked: Why should the People's Assembly be dissolved after the achievement of full withdrawal?

A member of the NDP parliamentary body raised the issue of those who harm Egypt in the foreign press and over foreign radios. The president said this matter pains him greatly, and that he cannot imagine that an Egyptian could do that to his country and people. The president received many letters from Egyptians abroad expressing their sorrow at what a number of Egyptian writers, writing from abroad, say about their country, as if Egypt had become the country of corruption and the country of spoiled food, and that everything in Egypt is bad. The truth is completely different: There is corruption in all countries. But some exaggerate and defame Egypt in articles and radio broadcasts — and this is painful. Egypt is well, and there is no mercy toward any deviator, because mercy in this case is unjustice. However, if there are a number of deviators this does not mean that all Egypt is corrupt and every official in it is corrupt.

The newspaper AL-AKHBAR says that President Mubarak began the meeting by saying that since the morning he had been in a meeting with the economic experts to discuss the report which they prepared regarding the economic situation. He said that it has emerged that the economic situation is far more difficult than anyone had imagined. There is no surplus as was said before; there is a budget deficit. The economic experts will hold more meetings until all the studies are completed and agreement is reached on the correct course.

The president said: The economy is reflected in society's activity and in everything in our country, in all services. Therefore, people must learn all the facts. We must debate all the details of the economic report in televised forums and popular meetings to acquaint all the citizens with the facts of the life they live, and to chart a sound course to assist the deprived segments of the people.

Regarding Egyptian-Sudanese relations, President Mubarak said that the new trend in the integration process is to build a number of joint projects which we can define and carry out immediately. We began with a joint economy, which is based on Egyptian and Sudanese businessmen embarking on joint projects.

President Mubarak added that a new Egyptian-Sudanese bank will be established with the possibility of a third shareholder. This bank will carry out feasibility studies and project financing. Sudan is currently discussing this bank project.

He pointed out that some specialists have left Cairo to discuss the implementation of a number of projects, which include: an overland road project between Egypt and Sudan; a telecommunication system project; health projects; the establishment of an Al-Azhar University branch in Khartoum; popular development projects around Khartoum, particularly in the sphere of food security; completion of the Jonghlei Canal Project to provide water for Egypt and Sudan; to bolster and increase meetings between the two countries on all the popular levels or on the level of the ministerial committees; the acceptance of 9,000 Sudanese students in the various colleges, institutes and branches; and strengthening and promoting the Cairo University branch in Khartoum.

LE FIGARO INTERVIEWS MINISTER GHALI

PM091621 Paris LE FIGARO in French 5 Mar 82 p 3

[Pierre Bois Cairo interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali -- no date given]

[Text] Question: In the Knesset, the French head of state mentioned dialogue "to enable all sides to achieve all what they are entitled to. To both the Palestinians and the others this could one day mean a state...." In your view, is this sentence restrictive?

Answer: Let us rather seek out its positive aspect. The president of the French Republic used the word "state." This shows that there has been continuity in his thought in connection with what he stated during his presidential campaign. So he has confirmed his attitude which recognizes the importance of, and the need for, a Palestinian state. We believe that there is continuity in French policy. As for whether it is negative or positive, everything will depend on the followup -- if Europe becomes conscious of the Palestinian problem and is willing to complete the process which began with President as-Sadat's visit to Israel we may be induced to think that its positive aspect has prevailed.

Question: But, concretely, what does Egypt expect from this visit?

Answer: It would be a good thing if the EC were to become interested in the Palestinian problem. We do not want to see a situation develop in which some other centers of tension would make us push the Palestinian problem into the background (as in the case of the Golan's annexation during the events in Poland).

Question: Do you believe that France could propose a third path in negotiations, talk to and be listened to by Israel and Arab countries and enable the Middle East to extricate itself from the Soviet-American grip?

Answer: France can play an important diplomatic role within the European framework. As far as deeds are concerned, it will contribute toward international forces in Sinai. This is a good thing.

Question: But what about the third path?

Answer: No, I believe that it is important that French and European diplomatic action be synchronized with American action. To avoid, let us say, duplication. And also to avoid contradictions which would not serve the cause of peace in the Middle East. France could then become the advocate of peace for the American administration by explaining to it the Palestinian viewpoint. The French and European initiative must essentially be taken within this framework.

A Tangible Result

Question: As the date of the handing back of Sinai draws nearer, a sort of freeze in relations can be noticed on the part of both Israel and Egypt.

Answer: I do not agree with this analysis. I believe that normalization of relations between the two countries is progressing. Exchanges of delegations and economic contacts have taken place and tourism is developing.

Question: Israelis have been coming to Cairo in their thousands whereas only dozens of Egyptians have been visiting Israel....

Answer: I do not want to again make things worse because both here and there any sentence can be incorrectly interpreted so I will merely say that maybe Egypt is more attractive from a tourist viewpoint.

Question: But what about evasiveness with respect to President Mubarak's visit...?

Answer: What counts are the neighborly relations which we have. Europe must realize that normalization takes time. How long did it take France and Germany to become reconciled?

Question: But in Israel you are increasingly openly accused of effecting a rapprochement with Arab countries.

Answer: This is true. Why deny it? A rapprochement will take place but not at the expense of rapprochement with Israel. We hope that coexistence between Egypt and Israel will serve as an infrastructure for establishing global peace.

Question: Are you sure that the final third of Sinai will be handed over to Egypt on 25 April as planned?

Answer: It must be handed over on that very date. This will represent a diplomatic victory in favor of peace. Such a tangible, evident result will encourage Arab countries more than any of the rhetorical efforts which have been made only too often.

'ALI MAKES STATEMENT ON SHARON MEETING

NC091721 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 Mar (MENA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will submit a report to the Cabinet tomorrow on the outcome of his meeting yesterday with Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. The report will include the results of the field tour that the Egyptian and Israeli ministers made by helicopter and by foot along the international borderline between the two countries and the disputed areas such as Tabah and some other specific points as well as the results of his visit to Rafah to iron out everything that could harm any of its Palestinian or Egyptian residents.

'Ali has stated that he handed Sharon yesterday the Egyptian ideas for solving the existing border problem in Tabah for Sharon to study and present to the Israeli prime minister.

He said no problems can arise because any problem can be solved under the provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. This treaty stipulates that in case of disputes, whether legal or regarding the application of treaty provisions, the two sides will resort to mediation, conciliation and international arbitration.

'Ali affirmed in his statement that the city of Rafah and its residents, both Palestinian and Egyptian, will suffer no harm. He said he and Ari'el Sharon yesterday studied the situation in the city by flying over it several times by helicopter. He said: We found the border passes through the city along its main streets. In other words, it will not be necessary to demolish any houses, apart from a small square in the center of the city. The doors of Egyptian houses can be opened toward the Egyptian territory and the doors of Palestinian houses toward the Palestinian territory.

He added that barbed wire will be placed along the border and in some areas it will be high, with some gaps for the movement of families who are related or which have joint interests.

He said that with regard to the Canadian camp which houses about 3,500 Palestinians, which Israel moved to Egyptian Rafah, it was agreed in principle that Israel will allow a camp to be built for them on the other side during a specific period.

'Ali said that with regard to the other points of difference, there should be no disagreement about them. These include a border point represented by a stone base on which a border point was established. The disagreement there is about a distance of 1 meter and 80 centimeters. When we study and interpret the maps we find that there should be no disagreement on this point.

'Ali added that the agenda of the Higher Joint Egyptian-Israeli Committee, which will meet during the period 15-18 March in Israel under the chairmanship of 'Ali and Sharon, will include the discussion of the following subjects:

1. The differences regarding the borderline in Tabah and the measures which should be followed to facilitate the withdrawal on schedule and without dely.
2. The method of handing over and taking over in the area of Rafah and along the border, similar to what was done in Al-'Arish and along the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line.
3. Agreement on the measures pertaining to the handing over and the taking over in the area of northern Sinai until 25 April.
4. The deployment of the multinational forces in their places, the timetable for their deployment and the facilities that will be granted them to assist their work.

'Ali said in his statement that he will hold a meeting with the director and commander of the multinational force when the force is stationed in its places and before the final withdrawal from Sinai.

He also pointed out that his talks in Israel -- which will include in addition to the higher committee meetings a meeting with Prime Minister Menahem Begin and another with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir -- are expected to deal with the subjects pertaining to the autonomy.

He added he is also expected to discuss the possibility of holding a tripartite meeting among Egypt, Israel and the United States at the ministerial level to give momentum to the autonomy negotiations in the first half of April in Israel.

AL-AHRAM: RENEWED AUTONOMY CONTACTS UNDERWAY

NC100741 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 10 Mar (MENA) -- AL-AHRAM reports that Egypt is contacting the United States and Israel to hold a session at the ministerial level to be attended by the heads of the three delegations to the autonomy negotiations.

The paper says that the meeting is expected to be held around the beginning of April. It will be attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and head of the Israeli delegation and Interior Minister Yosef Burg. Contacts are taking place to determine whether Secretary of State Alexander Haig will head his country's delegation to this session and to set the venue of the meeting.

MUBARAK RECEIVES JAPANESE DELEGATION CHIEF

NC071058 Cairo MENA in English 1050 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 7 Mar (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak received this morning Shiego Nagano, chairman of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce, and head of the Japanese delegation currently visiting here to attend the meetings of the Japanese-Egyptian Economic Committee currently held here.

The meeting was attended by Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, and Japanese Ambassador here Toshio Yamazaki.

Japanese Official Statement

NC071402 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received the members of the Japanese side in the joint Egyptian-Japanese Economic Committee, which is headed by Shiego Nagano, the Japanese prime minister's adviser for foreign economic cooperation affairs.

After the meeting Nagano stated that President Mubarak reviewed the situation in the Middle East. He said: I was greatly impressed by his deep knowledge and understanding of the problems in the area and of the political and economic conditions in the Middle East and Africa. He said President Mubarak gave a full explanation of the economic open-door policy in Egypt, which is the subject of great interest among businessmen in Japan. He said: We are prepared to provide all types of aid to develop the Egyptian economy.

He added that he conveyed a personal message to President Mubarak from the Japanese prime minister, expressing his desire to visit Egypt. He expressed hope that President Mubarak would visit Japan at a time that is convenient to him.

He said the president approved Japan's participation in the second stage of the Suez Canal Development Project.

Chairman of the Suez Canal Authority Eng Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, who attended the meeting, stated that the purpose of the Japanese delegation's visit to Egypt is to develop the economic and trade relations with Japan and to encourage Japanese businessmen to contribute to the development of the Egyptian economy through participation in industrial and commercial projects of interest to Egypt.

The meeting was also attended by the Japanese ambassador in Cairo.

Muhyi Ad-din Meets Delegation

NC071646 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din today received the delegation of Japanese businessmen and manufacturers which is currently visiting Cairo.

The prime minister expressed Egypt's appreciation for Japan's participation in Egyptian development efforts, particularly in the projects for widening and deepening the Suez Canal, the building of hospitals and the basic utilities projects.

His excellency explained the guarantees available for foreign capital investment in Egypt within the framework of the economic open-door policy. He called for increased Japanese investments and the encouragement of Egyptian exports to Japan.

The Japanese businessmen expressed their interest in the iron and steel industries, light transport trucks and projects aimed at introducing advanced technology into Egypt.

UPPER VOLTA FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC051346 Cairo MENA in English 1245 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Mar (MENA) -- The foreign minister of Upper Volta arrived here today from Jidda on a three-day visit to Egypt for talks with Egyptian officials on means of bolstering Egypt-Upper Volta relations. He said his visit is a friendly and a working one.

He is to discuss the economic development problem and review international political issues. Views between Egypt and his country are identical, he said.

Tomorrow, he will have talks with State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali on African issues of joint interest. He will later confer with Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the ministers of health, defence and education on means of activating cooperation between the two countries in these domains.

Ghali, Foreign Minister Meet

NC061724 Cairo MENA in English 1625 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 Mar (MENA) -- State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and the foreign minister of Upper Volta today opened their official talks, which dealt with the Middle East. Dr Ghali expounded Egypt's efforts aiming at bringing about a comprehensive and permanent peace in the Middle East and securing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The foreign minister of Upper Volta expressed his country's support for these efforts, underscoring his country's backing for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

They also reviewed the situation regarding the Western Sahara issue in the light of the crisis which aggravated during the ministerial conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa. The two sides underlined the need to exert prompt efforts to tackle this problem within the OAU. The foreign minister of Upper Volta expressed his country's conviction that Egypt, with its abilities, can play a role in this respect. The two sides agreed that it was a must to respect and implement the resolution of the African summit conference held last June.

They reviewed the situation in Chad and agreed on the need to reach a reconciliation there. The talks also dealt with ties linking Egypt and Upper Volta and the need to promote cooperation between the two countries, especially in the trade, culture, agriculture and military fields. The visiting minister expressed appreciation for the assistance extended by Egypt to his country. Dr Ghali said that the two sides saw eye to eye on the international issues and that there was desire by both sides to cooperate more in order to confront the crises facing the African continent.

Mubarak Receives Minister

NC070852 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0804 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 7 Mar (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received this morning at Al-'Urubah Palace Upper Volta's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Lt Col Felix Tientaraboum.

The meeting was attended by the ambassador of Upper Volta in Cairo.

Upper Voltan Minister Comments

NC071138 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0957 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 7 Mar (MENA) -- Following his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, Upper Voltan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Lt Col Felix Tientaraboum announced that he gave a letter to President Mubarak from Upper Voltan President Col Saye Zerbo asserting the strength of the cordial feelings between the two presidents and bolstering the spirit of friendship between the two peoples.

The Upper Voltan minister said President Mubarak gave him a letter for the president of Upper Volta.

He described his 75-minute talks with President Mubarak as extremely good. They dealt with the bilateral relations and reviewd the latest developments in the peace process.

Answering a question on whether he carried an invitation to President Husni Mubarak to visit his country, Felix Tientaraboum said it would be a great honor to his country if President Mubarak visits it soon.

He affirmed his country's belief in the Palestinians' right to set up their own state and in the necessity of attaining full autonomy for them. He mentioned that as far as Sinai is concerned, there are international forces that will take their position in Sinai and the OAU will have a role in these forces.

Answering a question on whether he discussed the problem of the Saharan Republic's admission to the OAU with President Mubarak, he said he discussed this subject with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. He added that the acceptance of the Sahara has resulted in an unclear position, but we could talk of the possibility of accepting the fait accompli.

Joint Communique Issued

NC072125 Cairo MENA in English 2109 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 7 Mar (MENA) -- Egypt and Upper Volta called today on the peace-loving countries to contribute to the efforts exerted to bring about a lasting and just peace to the Mideast crisis.

Upper Volta affirmed in the joint communique issued in both Cairo and Ouagadougou today, namely, at the end of the foreign minister of Upper Volta's visit to Egypt, its support of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

The Egyptian side has also affirmed keeness to attain the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and Egypt's intention to continue the autonomy negotiations.

The joint communique has also provided that the Egyptian side has expounded the role Egypt undertakes for maintaining a comprehensive, lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

The Egyptian side welcomes any initiative that may help attain these goals, the communique added. Egypt and Upper Volta, the communique said, have exchanged viewpoints on a number of different African and international issues of joint interest, particularly the Mideast, the Sahara, Chad and Namibia.

The two sides expressed sorrow over the recent developments in the 38th session of the ministerial council of the Organization of African Unity recently held in Addis Ababa that caused a rift in the organization.

They considered it as a threat to the African solidarity, security and stability of Africa.

The two sides expressed the intention to work for tackling the crisis inside the OAU. It was also agreed that Egypt should play a role in this regard, thanks to its potentials, contacts and political weight.

The two sides have also agreed to the need to respect and implement resolutions of the Nairobi summit conference.

The joint communique added that the two sides have affirmed the need to uphold the SWAPO movement for attaining the independence of Namibia, namely, prior to the elapse of the current year.

On the issue of Chad, the two sides have agreed to the importance of achieving national reconciliation and support efforts exerted for the reconstruction of Chad.

Egypt and Upper Volta have also expressed their will to boost bilateral relations in different fields, particularly the political, economic and cultural, consolidating the technical cooperation with Africa, taking into consideration the historical ties binding the two countries and peoples.

The joint communique was signed by State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and the foreign minister of Upper Volta.

Foreign Minister Departs

NC080823 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0712 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 Mar (MENA) -- Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Felix Tientaraboum and the delegation accompanying him left Cairo this morning for Paris, concluding a 5-day visit to Egypt during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak.

He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ambassador 'Umran ash-Shafi'i, Foreign Ministry African Department Director Ambassador Sami Thabit, and the ambassador of Upper Volta in Cairo.

LIBERIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC081927 Cairo MENA in English 1840 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 8 Mar (MENA) -- The foreign minister of Liberia arrived here this evening on a five-day official visit to Egypt at the invitation of State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

Official talks between the Liberian official and Dr Ghali will open here tomorrow. They will deal with the current African situation particularly in the light of the developments that took place during the recent ministerial council of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa in connection with Sahara, and caused a rift inside the organization.

The talks will also centre on the Middle East and bilateral relations.

The Liberian official said, upon arrival, that he will have talks with Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali on the situation in Africa particularly after the Addis Ababa conference.

He pointed out that other African issues, namely, Chad and the Sahara problem, will also be discussed.

Dr Ghali who welcomed the Liberian official upon arrival expressed hope for consolidating the existing relations between Egypt and Liberia.

The Liberian foreign minister's visit here that comes on the heels of the visit here by the foreign minister of Upper Volta demonstrates the Egyptian diplomatic drive in Africa which is aimed at strengthening relations between Egypt and African countries, Dr Ghali said. The Liberian foreign minister will leave Cairo for Nigeria on Friday on a four-day visit and will later pay a two-day visit to Senegal.

Talks Begin

NC091457 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 Mar (MENA) -- Discussions between Egypt and Liberia began at the Foreign Ministry this morning. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali led the Egyptian team and Liberian Foreign Minister Dr Henry Fahnbulleh, who arrived in Cairo yesterday, led the Liberian delegation.

The discussions dealt with bilateral relations and ways of bolstering them in the political, cultural and economic fields.

The discussions revealed an identity of views on African and international problems and on the Middle East problem.

The two sides emphasized during the discussions the need to safeguard the OAU's unity and cohesion and prevent the exploitation of Africa as a field for the struggle between the two superpowers. They also emphasized the need to safeguard the Nonaligned Movement against deviation from its original course and maintain its momentum, particularly at the current stage when the Cold War between the East and West has intensified.

The Liberian side stressed the soundness of the Egyptian line to end the Middle East dispute peacefully and realize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The discussions between the two sides are scheduled to be resumed tomorrow morning.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES 6 MAR

NC062308 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 Mar (MENA) -- (Roberto Paleschi), Italian deputy foreign minister, arrived in Cairo tonight leading a delegation from the Italian Foreign Ministry on a 1-week visit at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry.

The Italian official and the delegation accompanying him will have talks with several senior officials in various ministries in connection with the economic assistance Italy is giving Egypt. The letters on the food assistance which Italy recently gave to Egypt will also be signed on this occasion. These will be signed on the Egyptian side by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ambassador Sa'd Khalil, who welcomed the Italian delegation at Cairo Airport.

Confers With Ghali

NC091510 Cairo MENA in English 1440 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 Mar (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, state minister for foreign affairs, conferred today with the Italian deputy foreign secretary on a number of international issues of common interest, mainly the Mideast situation and efforts being exerted for achieving just and overall peace in the area, and the Palestinian cause.

They also reviewed the final executive steps for the Israeli final pull out from the Sinai on April 25 when the Multi-nationalPeacekeeping Force and Observers assumes its mission in the area, and the European, particularly the Italian role in this respect.

The Italian deputy foreign minister expressed his country's full support of Egypt's efforts for achieving peace in the Middle East, adding that Italy considers Egypt the basic element for realizing stability in the area.

He also expressed Italy's readiness to enhance financial and economic cooperation with Egypt and increase aid and facilities extended to it in this connection.

GHALI, YUGOSLAV ENVOY DISCUSS NONALIGNED MEETING

NC091544 Cairo MENA in English 1430 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 Mar (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali today conferred with the Yugoslav ambassador here on some issues related to the Non-alignment Movement, preparations for the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries, scheduled for next month in Kuwait, and also the Nonaligned summit conference slated for September in Baghdad.

Discussions also covered the three meetings to be held here some time in April and July to examine means of protecting the Nonalignment Movement from the attempts of polarization.

They also discussed bilateral relations and the outcome of the Organization of African Unity ministerial conference held in Addis Ababa in February and preparations underway for the Israeli final pull out from the Sinai.

Ghali To Attend

NC100744 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 10 Mar (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that Egypt has received an official invitation from the chairman of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement to attend the meeting of the bureau at the ministerial level on 4 April in Kuwait. Dr Ghali said in a press statement published here today that Egypt will take part in these meetings at which only one subject, the Palestine question, will be discussed.

AL-AZHAR MOSQUE RECTOR PASSES AWAY 8 MAR

NC080911 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Al-Azhar Mosque rector His Eminence the Imam Dr Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman Bisar passed away this morning. The funeral will take place at noon tomorrow, Tuesday, from Al-Azhar Mosque, where condolences will be presented in the pavilion adjoining the Al-Azhar Mosque department in the Sayyidina al-Husayn Square.

DEFENSE MINISTER ATTENDS GRADUATION CEREMONY

NC091654 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Defense and War Production Minister and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah attended this morning the ceremony marking the graduation of artillery staff officers from course four. The ceremony was held at the Artillery Institute.

In a speech, the defense minister said the French Mirage 2000 planes will arrive in Egypt at the end of 1983. He added: We will continue to buy Mirages until we acquire the appropriate number. His excellency went on:

[Begin recording] We are in full swing implementing the new methods of armament. The tanks are arriving on schedule. We hope, God willing, the first stage will end in June this year when we will have exhausted all previously contracted loans. Most of the weapons to be provided by these loans will arrive before 30 June 1982. We hope that soon after Congress endorses [the current deals] and after completing the contracts we are now initiating with other states, such as Britain, France and others, we will sign new contracts for the [first] stage of the 5-year plan for the modernization of the armed forces. This plan aims at providing the armed forces with a deterrent capability. I always mention the word deterrence. I mean a deterrence of aggression and not a capability to commit aggression. In other words, we must become strong enough to prevent anyone from contemplating an attack or even threatening Egypt. [end recording]

His excellency added that some naval weapons will arrive in Alexandria and that he will specify them when they do. He added: There will be new air defense and artillery weapons, including self-propelled guns.

The defense minister went on: We will enter the industry of producing TOW and Swingfire missiles, to reach a more advanced stage. Negotiations are underway to produce TOW missiles and a tank for the armed forces.

The defense minister also said: We are proceeding with the production of guns and we will assemble the Alfa Jet aircraft and develop the production of the fighter-bomber planes.

His excellency then distributed prizes and graduation certificates.

BRIEFS

MUBARAK RECEIVES AMBASSADORS CREDENTIALS -- Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received in At-Tahirah Palace this morning the credentials of six new ambassadors to the Arab Republic of Egypt: The ambassadors of Mauritius, Burma, FRG, Ivory Coast, Congo Brazzaville, and Fiji. The president received the credentials of Ghurma Gian Nath, the ambassador of Mauritius; (U Tha Tun), Ambassador of Burma; Dr Kurt Mueller, ambassador of FRG and Koffi Kouame, ambassador of the Ivory Coast. These four ambassadors are ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of their country to the Arab Republic of Egypt. President Mubarak then received the credentials of (Benjamin Bounkou), ambassador of Congo Brazzaville and Ratu Joshua Toganivalu, ambassador of Fiji, who presented their credentials as nonresident ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Arab Republic of Egypt. [Excerpt] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 3 Mar 82 NC]

PETROLEUM MINISTER VISITS EUROPE -- Cairo, 1 Mar (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Petroleum Minister Eng Admad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal left Cairo this morning for Amsterdam at the start of a 10-daytour during which he will visit the Netherlands, Britain, France, Italy and West Germany. Hilal will discuss subjects pertaining to natural gas exploitation systems in these countries, networks for gas distribution and sale, and the possibility of securing expert assistance for Egypt from these countries in this field. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 1 Mar 82 NC]

OIL PRODUCTION AGREEMENTS SIGNED -- Deputy Premier for Production and Minister of Petroleum Admad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal signed today two agreements for the prospecting of oil with U.S. Conoco and Crotal firms. The first agreement covers 1216 kilometres square at the Suez Gulf area according to which the firm will extend 134 million dollars during the coming eight years in addition to a loan of about 8.5 million dollars to be paid to the General Petroleum Corporation. The second agreement covers some 42 kilometres square in the eastern region of the Suez Gulf. The firm will extend some 42 million dollars during the coming eight years and will be committed to pay a loan to the corporation amounting to one million dollars. [Cairo MENA in English 1545 GMT 28 Feb 82 NC]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 635

JN041722 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our sacred battle today enters its 19th month at a time when the people of Mesopotamia and with them all the glorious Arabs are continuing their honorable fighting against the forces of the regime of grudge and ignorance in Iran, corroborating their unique victories in all fronts until the enemy relinquishes its empty arrogance and wicked intentions, yields to the rights of our people and nation to land and waters and sticks to justice and the right path. The results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units attacked the enemy positions and concentrations in the Shush area, killing 29 and destroying 1 gun.
2. All day long our air force pilots launched daring raids against the enemy units and positions in the southern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct hits and inflicting massive losses on the enemy personnel and equipment before returning safely to base.
3. Our forward units pounded the enemy concentrations opposite our positions in the Abadan area, killing 16.
4. Twelve were killed and 1 observation post was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
5. Four were killed in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin.
6. Three were killed in the Bostan area.
7. One was killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amount to 65 killed and 1 gun and 1 observation post destroyed.

8. Our sacrificies: 17 martyrs in all sectors.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 March 1982

Communique No 636

JN051620 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Mar (INA) — All day long today, Friday, the Iraqi aircraft launched successful raids against the Iranian enemy's positions and concentrations in the northern and southern sectors of the battlefield. A military communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command added that the raiding aircraft scored direct and effective hits before returning safely to base. The communique put the total known losses inflicted on the Iranian enemy during the past 24 hours at 38 killed and 1 vehicle, 3 guns, 1 excavator, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts destroyed. The Iraqi losses were 12 martyrs in all sectors. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 636 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The valiant forces of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah continued their activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today. The results of these activities are as follows:

1. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the Shush area, killing 28 and destroying 2 guns, 1 stockpile of hardware and 2 observation posts.

2. The brave pilots of our air force continued their successful raids against the enemy's positions and concentrations in the northern and southern sectors of the battlefield all day today, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base.
3. Five were killed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
4. Three were killed and one vehicle, one gun and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Abadan area.
5. Two were killed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
6. One excavator and one observation post were destroyed in the Mehran area.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amount to 38 killed and 1 vehicle, 3 guns, 1 excavator, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts destroyed.

7. Our sacrifices: 12 martyrs in all sectors.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 March 1982

Communique No 637

JN061649 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Mar (INA) -- The Iraqi forces inflicted grave losses on the Iranian enemy during the past 24 hours. Known losses amount to 66 killed and 2 vehicles, 1 gun, 4 stockpiles of hardware and 6 observation posts destroyed.

Iraqi military communique No 637, issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command, said that Iraqi sacrifices amount to 17 martyrs in all sectors and 1 vehicle damaged. The text of Communique No 637 is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operations theater last night and today with the following results:

1. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration with various weapons in Mimak opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd, killing 16. Four enemy personnel were killed and one gun was destroyed in the same area.
2. Our forward units pounded enemy personnel and concentrations in front of their positions in the Abadan area, killing 12 and destroying 2 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts.
3. Eleven were killed and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
4. Nine were killed and two observation posts destroyed in the Dezful area.
5. Seven were killed in the Nowsud area.
6. Five were killed in the Shush area.
7. Two were killed in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin.
8. Two vehicles, one stockpile of hardware and two observation posts were destroyed in the Bostan sector.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 66 killed and 2 vehicles, 1 gun, 4 stockpiles of hardware and 6 observation posts destroyed.

9. Our sacrifices:

   A. In personnel: 17 martyrs in all sectors.
   B. In equipment: one vehicle damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 March 1982

Communique No 638

JN071645 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Mar (INA) — Iraqi warplanes today launched successful raids against the Iranian enemy's positions and units in the central sector, scoring direct and effective hits. Communique No 638, issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command this evening, said that all our planes returned safely to base. The communique put known enemy losses for yesterday and today at 28 killed and 3 vehicles, 1 gun and 1 excavator destroyed. It put our sacrifices at nine martyrs in all sectors and one vehicle damaged. Following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces continue their activities in the operational sectors. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today were as follows:

1. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area. Our forces pounded it, killing 14.
2. Our bold aircraft today attacked the enemy's positions and units in the central sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base.
3. Five were killed and two vehicles destroyed in the Shush area.
4. Three were killed and one gun and one excavator destroyed in the Bostan sector.
5. Three were killed in Nowsud.
6. Two were killed in the Abadan area.
7. One vehicle was destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
8. One was killed in the Dezful area.

Thus, total know enemy losses amount to 28 killed and 3 vehicles, 1 gun and 1 excavator destroyed.

9. Our sacrifices:

   A. In personnel: nine martyrs in all sectors.
   B. In equipment: one vehicle damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 March 1982

Communique No 639

JN081634 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Mar (INA) — Iraqi aircraft today attacked the Persian enemy's positions and concentrations in the central and southern sectors of the battlefield, inflicting losses in life and equipment before returning safely to base. The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command's communique added that the enemy losses during the war actions of the last 24 hours amounted to 32 killed and 2 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 rocket launcher and 3 observation posts destroyed. It put our losses at 10 martyrs in all sectors and 1 vehicle damaged. Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 639 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today. Following are the results:

1. Our aircraft today attacked the enemy's positions and concentrations in the central and southern sectors of the battlefield, inflicting losses in life and equipment before returning safely to base. —

2. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Mehran area. area. Our forces opened fire on it, killing 12 and destroying 1 vehicle.
3. Eleven were killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
4. Three were killed and two observation posts were destroyed in the Abadan area.
5. Two were killed and one observation post was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
6. Two were killed in the Nowsud area.
7. One was killed in the Ahvaz area.
8. One was killed in the Shush area.
9. One vehicle, one gun and one rocket launcher were destroyed in the Bostan sector.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 32 killed and 2 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 rocket launcher and 3 observation posts destroyed.

10. Our sacrifices:

    A. In personnel: 10 martyrs in all sectors.
    B. In equipment: one vehicle was damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 March 1982

Communique No 640

JN091759 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Mar (INA) -- It was announced here today that Iraqi forces have occupied a group of strategic positions and four villages in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area after driving out the Iranian enemy forces. Communique No 640 issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening said that a fierce battle raged in the area this morning, where various weapons were used, and that the battle resulted in killing 117 Iranians and injuring many more. Our forces were also able to capture a number of enemy soldiers and a quantity of arms and equipment, all of which are serviceable. The villages that were occupied are: (Aklinah), (?Barkhi), (Shamshir Ba'in) and (Majid Quik).

The communique said that another Iraqi force attacked an enemy concentration in the Shush area and after a brief battle inflicted on the enemy 12 killed, a number of wounded and 1 tank destroyed.

The communique added that the enemy losses during the past 24 hours amounted to 155 killed, a great number of wounded and captured and 1 tank, 1 personnel carrier, 1 vehicle, 1 stockpile of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed. The following is the text of Communique No 640 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With high ability, based on our firm conviction in our legitimate rights to our territory and waters, with strong belief in our sublime principles and values and with extreme courage, the soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah are continuing their activities in the operational sectors. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. This morning, our able units attacked enemy positions and concentrations in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area. After a fierce battle, during which all kinds of weapons were used, our forces were able to occupy a group of controlling positions [ar-rawaqim al-musaytirah] and the villages of (Aklinah), (?Barkhi), (Shamshir Ba'in) and (Majid Quik) and to clear them of enemy units. The enemy suffered heavy losses, with 117 known dead, a great number of wounded and captured. A lot of various arms and equipment, all serviceable, was also captured.
2. One of our forward units attacked an enemy concentration in front of our positions in the Shush area. A brief battle ensued in which the enemy suffered five killed, a number of wounded and one tank destroyed. In the same area the enemy also lost seven killed and one stockpile of hardware destroyed.

3. Eight killed and one personnel carrier and one excavator destroyed in the Bostan area.
4. Seven killed in the Iranian position facing Panjwin.
5. Four killed in the Ahvaz area.
6. Three killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Abadan area.
7. Two killed and one observation post destroyed in the Dezful area.
8. Two killed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amount to 155 killed, a great number of wounded, the capture of a number of enemy soldiers and the destruction of 1 tank, 1 personnel carrier, 1 vehicle, 1 stockpile of hardware and 1 observation post.

9. Our sacrifices:

   A. In personnel: 17 martyrs in all sectors.
   B. In equipment: one vehicle damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 March 1982

SADDAM HUSAYN GRANTS INTERVIEW TO FRENCH TV

JN091957 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 9 Mar (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has stated that the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference should deepen the nonaligned policy line and emphasize the independence of the nonaligned movement through the promotion of the cultural, political and economic relations among these states. In an interview with French television Channel 3, televised tonight as part of a program on Iraq, the president said that the current behavior of the nonaligned states does not conform with the principles on which the first nonaligned conference was held. He pointed out that within the nonaligned movement there are states which are in fact aligned with this or that international side, adding that this alignment is not caused by pure desire on the part of the leaders but is because of certain difficulties surrounding this or that state or owing to well-known complications in international politics. The president stressed the need to deepen the nonaligned line in the movement and to emphasize independent paths.

The president said he hopes that Iran would be able to regain all its territories, adding that Iraq has no ambitions to Iranian territories and that it is not Iraqi principle or policy to expand at the expense of the rights of others. The president said that our presence in Iranian territory is aimed at destroying their aggressive forces, which were massed on our borders and inside their territory until 22 September 1980. The president stressed that the Iranian territories currently under our occupation are offered to them through reason and peace, but they reject this and insist on fighting. Perhaps, the president added, they want to wash out their sins and their deep-rooted psychological wrongs through blood.

The president reiterated Iraq's readiness to end the fighting and restore peace to the region and said that Iraq has already declared this desire without any conditions that would harm Iranian security or sovereignty. The only condition set by Iraq the president said, is that Iran must respect our territory and waters and must respect freedom of choice for us and the Arabs.

The president countered Iran's claims that it has recaptured 80 percent of its territory and said that these claims are faced with evidence at the front and that there are Iranian cities still under Iraqi control. These cities have been under our control since our counteroffensive on 22 September 1980. These cities are: Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr], Hoveyzeh, Mehran, Sumar, Qasr-e Shirin and Khosrow. The president said that Iran is sending its sons to war like locusts to be crushed by the Iraqi war machine.

The president said that Iranians do not care about human life but that this will not give them a decisive military achievement. Everything in Iran, the president pointed out, is getting weaker and older, like Khomeyni. However, in Iraq everything is getting stronger. Iraq, he said, did not call for volunteers for 18 months. Now volunteers have begun to join the fighting at the front. The president further said that Iraqi resources and capabilities are being renewed. Iraq depends on planning in its Arab and international relations. Iran is deteriorating and dissolving, and time will be on the side of Iraq and not Iran, the president also said.

President Saddam Husayn stressed that Iraq gives preference to the fighting and to supplying the army with equipment, weapons, hardware and other things it needs. He expressed the belief that the war may not last more than 1 and 1/2 or 2 years. He added: If the war continues for more than 2 years, Iraq will formulate plans to continue with the same resolve for the additional years. He stressed that Iran cannot endure 2 more years in addition to the first 18 months.

President Saddam Husayn said that when Iraq insists on Iran having peace. It proceeds from the premise of its humanitarian and national responsibilities toward the people and the world and from fear that the war will partition Iran, not as a result of our own doing, but as a result of known objective reasons.

President Saddam Husayn stressed that there is no fear in Iraq of any external extremism. He said that there is no possibility of the appearance of extremism in the homeland or in Islamic society such as Khomeyni's extremism.

President Saddam Husayn said that the Iraqi people have confronted the Khomeyni trend with the spirit they are famous for and that the globe will not witness a worse trend than that of Khomeyni, who has deviated from the revolution and has exploited the blood of Iranians shed for the revolution.

At the conclusion of his interview, President Saddam Husayn said that cooperation with France will continue. He said that conditions for cooperation between Iraq and France in the field of nuclear research and installations for peaceful purposes have been good since the beginning and its objectives clear -- they were for peaceful purposes.

SADDAM HUSAYN ATTENDS SPECIAL FORCES EXERCISE

JN091636 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Mar (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn attended a military exercise held by a number of special forces units today. During the exercise, the president issued instructions on the various aspects of mobilization and combat and stressed that the fighters should adapt themselves to the battle atmosphere through exercises. He pointed out that the fighters should continuously practice all forms of combat.

The president spoke on the basic aspects of the planned attack with the help of armor and artillery, clashes with light weapons and clearing enemy positions after occupying them.

The INA correspondent who attended the exercise said that it was characterized by the efficiency of implementation and performance and by the fighters' potential and combat experience. The fighters also displayed a speedy implementation of the exercise plan.

JORDAN ISSUES ULTIMATUM ON VILLAGE LEAGUES

JN091542 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Amman, 9 Mar (PETRA) -- The martial law administrator issued the following order today:

The Israeli occupation authorities have left no room for doubt that the purpose of their policies and practices in the West Bank is the virtual annexation of these territories, stemming from a Zionist scheme for expansion based on the assumption that Palestine is Israeli land and that its native Arab inhabitants merely constitute an Arab community living on Israeli land.

For the past 15 years, the occupation authorities have used many methods to implement this scheme. They have implemented and continue to implement a broad, planned political, economic, cultural and administrative program, with settlement as its most apparent feature.

In late 1978, the occupation authorities adopted a new program that complements their settlement policy. It's objective is the virtual annexation of the West Bank. This new trend was based upon seeking factions to collaborate with the occupation authorities for the formation of local organizations under various names and forms such as village leagues, village unions and like to have them become the right hand of the occupation authorities in their efforts to annex the West Bank and evict its inhabitants. These leagues and unions worked under the pretext of assisting farmers and villagers. These villagers and farmers, as well as all the Arab inhabitants in the occupied territories, are considered by Israel as aliens who have no right to have a national homeland on their land and that of their ancestors. Although these organizations were rejected, denounced and sincerely confronted by our kinfolk in the occupied territories, some of those who were ignorant of the objectives and connections of these organizations, joined them without realizing the dangers that these organizations pose to their future and to the right of their people to determine their fate in their homeland.

For all these reasons and in view of the fact that the danger of these organizations has increased, reaching the point of being armed and trained by the occupation authorities. I give those who were deceived by this scheme 1 month from today to withdraw from these organizations. Anyone who remains, joins, campaigns for or works for them in any form after this delay will be prosecuted for treason and will be brought before the competent courts which will pass the required sentences. The maximum penalty will be death and the confiscation of all immovable and movable properties.

CROWN PRINCE PRAISES AL-YARMUK VOLUNTEERS

JN082016 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan said today that the continued battle, whether it was against the Zionist invaders of Palestine or in defense of the eastern flank of the Arab homeland, is one and same battle.

Addressing Jordanian volunteers at a training camp, Prince Hasan added that he was honored to meet the volunteers and salute their sense of sacrifice as well as their commitment to the message of the homeland.

During his visit to the camp, Prince Hasan was briefed on the training. He then shook hands with the volunteers who headed for Iraq today to fight alongside their Iraqi brethren.

Meanwhile, the army's commander in chief, Lt Gen Zayd Ibn Shakir, bid farewell this afternoon to a new batch of volunteers who left Jordan for Iraq.

AMMAN RAPS SYRIAN CRITICISM OF AL-YARMUK FORCE

JN081756 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] On 8 March every year, we celebrate the anniversary of the coronation of the late King Faysal as king of Syria. This date is a national landmark forged by our Arab nation when it launched the great Arab revolution against Turkey and waged the first true popular war against a presence that had tried to impose itself on our nation and had sought to make our Arab homeland a part of the Ottoman Empire.

Yesterday, Syria celebrated this anniversary as a national occasion, not a pan-Arab one. We mean that it celebrated the 8 March 1962 anniversary when a military group succeeded in ending the separatist regime that had dealt a severe blow to the nation by announcing the separation of Syria from Egypt.

On this anniversary, the 8 March 1962 anniversary, our people were attacked for their insistence on remaining affiliated to their pan-Arab causes through blood and actions and not through slogans and placards. The sons of our people, who are sincere Arabs and loyal to their nation, who volunteered to fight in defense of Arab land against Iranian aggression and Iranian schemes of expansion, have been described as mercenaries and also as agents. Agents for whom? For the U.S., for foreign and Zionist intelligence services. More precisely, our people, because of their support for fraternal Iraq and because they volunteered to defend an Arab land, have become agents for the world at large. What has been said about our people and their volunteers has also been said about Iraq, about its command and its fighters. As for Iran, which occupies Arab islands, cooperates with Israel, describes Arab nationalism as a racist movement, sends groups of saboteurs to many parts of the Gulf and the [Arabian] Peninsula, and talks about the Persian character of Arab waters, Bahrain and Basra and even the coasts of Oman, it has only been described as a fraternal country. A country which seeks to liberate Palestine from Israel, with whom the Iranian regime is concluding agreements of cooperation and coordination and agreements for the purchase of weapons, ammunition and spare parts.

One word remains to be said and that is that our people, who have reiterated their determination to remain committed to their pan-Arab stands, and our volunteers, who have offered their blood and souls to protect the Arab character of the Shatt al-'Arab, the Gulf and the occupied islands, will continue to remain more noble than those who can only use the language of abuse to defend their defeatism and their dealing with this nation's ferocious enemy, which not only covets its lands but whose schemes extend to something more serious, the existence and future of this nation.

The only thing that we can tell them is to look at the map of the Iranian empire, which the Tehran regime published on the third anniversary of Khomeyni's return, which shows that this empire extends from Morocco to Indonesia. This is not something out or our imagination but is one of the schemes of a regime which some Arabs are defending more than they are defending any Arab cause or territory.

INFORMATION MINISTER ON MITTERRAND'S VISIT

JN081903 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] In an interview with LE MONDE, Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, has stated that President Mitterrand will visit Jordan but that he had not set the date of the visit.

The minister said that the French president's speech in Israel contained a positive aspect when he stressed the Palestinian right to establish their own state in occupied Palestine and when he emphasized the principles of the Venice statement, particularly the right to self-determination.

Abu 'Awdah added that President Mitterrand's speech in Israel contained a negative aspect because it canceled any positive role that Europe or France might play in the settlement of the Middle East issue when he called on the parties concerned to sit at the negotiating table. The minister said that we view this stand as being unfair and incorrect because the balance of power in the region is with Israel and because the party which occupies the land is the stronger.

'Adnan Abu 'Awdah added that any stand in this direction will in the long run help Israel to continue its policy of annexation of territories and imposing fait accomplis on the occupied territories.

Abu 'Awdah criticized President Mitterrand's nonrecognition of the PLO as the Palestinian people's representative at the same time that he asked the Palestinian organization to recognize Israel without anything in return.

On French-Israeli relations, 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah said: We believe that opening the door more widely to cooperation between France and Israel while Israel is continuing to adhere to its intransigent stand on UN Security Council Resolution 242 on the occupied territories is a negative stand.

DAILY NOTES FIRST INSTALLMENT OF SAUDI AID

JN100830 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Amman -- The AD-DUSTUR correspondent has learned that the Ministry of Finance has received the first installment of fraternal Saudi Arabia's annaul obligation which was approved by the Baghdad summit conference.

PRESIDENT SARKIS RECEIVES AMBASSADOR HABIB

NC091434 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis today received U.S. presidential envoy Ambassador Philip Habib and U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Morris Draper in the presence of U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Robert Dillon and First Secretary at the U.S. Embassy Robert Barrett. Discussion centered on the outcome of Habib's tour of a number of capitals in the area.

Following the meeting, Habib said: I do not want to say anything because I wish to go to the White House first to brief President Reagan. He added: I do not want to announce anything. At the same time I like to have a smiling face.

Asked why he does not make statements in Beirut, he said: There is no time for this. The time will come when I will speak.

Al-Wazzan Receives Habib

NC091814 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] This afternoon Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan received U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib, who was accompanied by U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper, U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Robert Dillon and First Secretary at the U.S. Embassy Robert Barrett. The meeting was attended by Director General of Protocol and Public Relations at the Prime Ministry 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Shaykhah. Discussion centered on the results of Habib's tour of Damascus, Amman, Riyadh and Tel Aviv. Following the meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Al-Wazzan] As expected, Mr Philip Habib has returned to Lebanon carrying with him the outcome of consultations and talks he held in the countries he visited. Naturally, we spoke about what concerns us, that is what concerns Lebanon, especially the situation in southern Lebanon where we are constantly suffering from Israeli threats and from Israel's refusal to implement the UN Security Council resolution calling for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory to enable the Lebanese legal authority to impose its control on that area.

Mr Philip Habib's main concern, as he told us, is to maintain and consolidate the cease-fire, especially now that this cease-fire seems fragile as a result of the Israeli threats and actions that have taken place in the area. We listened to talk which could be somewhat reassuring but none of us can be certain or be completely reassured. We are facing a ferocious and treacherous enemy who cannot be trusted. We must be on a permanent alert. We must strengthen our domestic front so that it will stand in one line against dangers, particularly since the current stage is full of thorns and dangers from all sides. During the current state, we must support each other and rally around the legal authority.

[Question on presidential elections indistinct]

[Answer] We did not discuss this topic, either directly or indirectly.

[Question] Did Philip Habib submit a certain formula [words indistinct].

[Answer] He did not submit such a formula. The formulas for our situation in Lebanon must be Lebanese formulas, except for the Arab assistance we get in this field, whether through summit conferences or the Arab Followup Committee. Despite what has happened, we have repeatedly said that our option is Arab and will remain Arab.

[Question] [indistinct]

[Answer] The cease-fire exists. What is important is that the parties responsible for this continue to adhere to the cease-fire. What is also important is to give all parties the opportunity to implement the UN resolutions on southern Lebanon.

[Question] Following Habib's visit, are there new conditions by Israel for maintaining the cease-fire?

[Answer] I have not heard of new conditions in this connection. [end recording]

SARKIS RECEIVES SOVIET CULTURAL OFFICIAL

NC081322 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis this morning met with Soviet Deputy Culture Minister Yuriy Barabash. Following the meeting, the Soviet official said: We exchanged with President Sarkis views on several topics, including the situation in Lebanon and the prospects for solving the Lebanese problem. We also conveyed to President Sarkis the Soviet people's feeling of friendship and sympathy with the Lebanese people. We expressed the Soviet people's hope that the Lebanese people will overcome all their difficulties. He added: The Soviet people support the Lebanese people's struggle for peace and stability in this area.

The Soviet official said: We exchanged with President Sarkis views on developing cultural relations and cultural exchange between the Soviet Union and Lebanon. We are very pleased that President Sarkis has affirmed that the Lebanese people have a great desire to develop, stimulate and deepen the ties of culture between Lebanon and the Soviet Union. We are very satisfied with this stand, which is in unison with the Soviet Union's stand on cultural exchange and cultural relations between our two countries. We hope that the new premises of the Soviet cultural center, which will be opened tomorrow, will offer new and great prospects for strengthening and deepening the ties of culture between our two countries. I would like to affirm that I am very satisfied with the outcome of my meeting with President Sarkis, which took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

Asked if the Soviet Union still believes that Israel will not embark on any military action in southern Lebanon, the Soviet official said: I do not want to speculate about this issue. Speculation about such issues is difficult at present. The Soviet leadership is carefully watching the developments in the area. Naturally, it harbors feelings of sympathy and solidarity with the Arab people, including the Lebanese people, in their struggle against Israeli aggression.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT RECEIVES USSR OFFICIAL

JN081850 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] today received comrade Yuri Barabash, first deputy minister of culture in the Soviet committee of solidarity with the Palestinian people. The meeting was attended by Comrade Soldatov, members of the USSR Embassy staff in Beirut and Fatah's Revolutionary Council Secretary Abu Nizar. The latest developments were discussed during the meeting, especially the situation in the south.

PLO'S KHALAF ADDRESSES SIDON MEMORIAL RALLY

NC080916 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The city of Sidon concluded its celebrations of the seventh anniversary of the martyrdom of struggler Ma'ruf Sa'd by holding a mass rally in the Hilton movie theater. Attending the rally were Brother Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Secretary of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in southern Lebanon Eng Mustafa Sa'd, Lebanese Communist Party Leader Niqula ash-Shawi, the first secretary in the Soviet Embassy in Lebanon, the GDR charge d'affaires, the commander of the joint forces in southern Lebanon, a large number of representatives of nationalist parties, organizations, personages, and a huge crowd of the sons of southern Lebanon.

Brother Abu Iyad made a speech during the celebration, praising the sacrifices of the martyr for the poor and the Palestinian revolution.

Abu Iyad called for halting the Iraqi-Iranian war, noting the innocent victims falling in this war and the funds wasted on this war with aim of diverting the attention of the world from the Arab's basic cause -- Palestine. He appealed to Khomeyni and President Saddam Husayn to stop this war to face the common Zionist enemy.

Abu Iyad condemned the execution verdicts handed down against struggler Khalid al-Islambuli and his comrade Egyptian patriots, noting that they are the noblest and most honorable men. He called on the Arab nation, particularly the Egyptian people, to stand by al-Islambuli and his comrades. He said that ultimately it is up to Mubarak to decide to either complement As-Sadat's course or side with the people.

On the sitatuion in southern Lebanon, Abu Iyad said: From steadfast Sidon we tell those who treatened to occupy southern Lebanon that we do not fear Israel or its threats. The military operations will continue and strengthen, should a new Israeli aggression be launched. We will not allow anyone to blackmail us. We will continue this epic of steadfastness in southern Lebanon.

Concluding his speech, Abu Iyad denied that there is any disagreement with Syria, saying that our relations with Syria are stronger than at any time before. There is a Syrian-Palestinian cohesion, he said. He pointed out that the Palestinian revolution, Syria and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement now constitute a new era based on strong foundations that will return vitality and strength to the steadfastness front. He added: We will extend our hands to all Arab liberation movements, the Soviet Union and revolutionary forces.

AS-SAFIR CRITICIZES MITTERRAND'S STATEMENTS

JN051634 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The editorial in the progressive Beirut daily AS-SAFIR today criticized Mitterrand's policy regarding the Palestinians. The editorial stated that Mitterrand wishes to give the impression that he is a defender of the Palestinian people's rights simply because he mentions the words Palestinian people, Palestinian state and PLO inside the Israeli Knesset. But upon careful examination, stated the daily, we realize that Mitterrand tied every one of these issues to a statement of conditions aimed at forcing the Palestinian and Arab position to give way to that of the Israelis.

On the Palestinian state, Mitterrand stated the right to its establishment: "At an appropriate time," which could mean in some nebulous future by way of autonomy or the Camp David agreement, which has been rejected by both the Palestinians and Arabs.

On Palestinian rights, Mitterrand spoke only of the rights of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, thus denying the unity of the Palestinian people their idea of the right to return, which is becoming a central clause in all United Nations resolutions.

On the PLO, Mitterrand considered the PLO as representing only fighters and thus representing only a segment ofthe Palestinian people. Even on Jerusalem Mitterrand was ambiguous, said AS-SAFIR. He mentioned Jerusalem as a meeting place, but did not explain if this was in reference to worshippers from all religions or if this was his position regarding the unification of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. In fact, stated the AS-SAFIR editorial, all Mitterrand's statements were vague and ambiguous.

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL IN ALEPPO SPEAKS AT RALLY

JN091804 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Aleppo this morning witnessed the biggest procession in its history. Over 1 million citizens took part. They were celebrating the 19th anniversary of the glorious 8 March revolution, denouncing the crimes of the treasonous and the treacherous Muslim Brotherhood gang and renewing loyalty and allegiance to the great leader Hafiz al-Asad, our nation's hope in victory and liberation.

The procession gathered outside the party branch where the roar of the masses filled the sky of Aleppo in one voice renewing loyalty and struggle to the Ba'th Party, to the March revolution and to the leader of the march: We are with you, leader of liberation and victory. We are your soldiers for the sake of Arab honor, dignity and glory. You are the symbol of our steadfastness and nobility. Our national unity is impervious to imperialist, Zionist and reactionary conspiracies.

Comrade Rashid Ikhtyarini, secretary of the Aleppo Ba'th Party branch delivered the Ba'th Party's speech. He conveyed the greetings of the leader of our march and the party's leadership to the sons of Aleppo, who are standing fastagainst provocations and are always victorious over all traitors and agents. He also congratulated them on the anniversary of the March revolution, unity, freedom and socialism.

Comrade Ikhtyarini then talked about the enormous achievements of the March revolution especially after the blessed corrective movement. He pointed out that these achievements and especially Syria's leading role in confronting the imperialist and Zionist plans had not met with the approval of this nation's enemies, so they used their cheap instruments the Muslim Brotherhood gang to plant crime in Syria. He added that they forgot or pretended to forget the strength and awareness of this nation, which through their fateful unity were and are still patriotic, pan-Arab and devoted to their aims and principles.

The speech cited the fact that the Muslim Brotherhood gang intended to destroy the struggling spirit of our people with the help of the United States and the butcher of Iraq. However, they only found weapons of glory, dignity and liberation among the ranks of our nation. They will only find a struggling people alongside its historic leadership and the leader of their march who loves the people and whom the people love. He who derives his strength from his people will always triumph over his enemies.

TALAS RECEIVES USSR'S MARSHAL KUTAKHOV

JN091911 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and the armed forces and defense minister, received in his office this evening Marshal Kutakhov, commander in chief of the USSR Air Force and deputy minister of defense, and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by the major general in command of the air force and air defense and the USSR ambassador in Damascus. The friendly USSR delegation arrived in Damascus at noon today and was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by the major general in command of the air force and air defense; ranking air force officers; and the USSR ambassador and embassy staff.

DEFENSE MINISTER TALAS ADDRESSES PDRY UNIT

JN091640 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1525 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Damascus, 9 Mar (SANA) -- On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the glorious March revolution, Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and minister of defense, accompanied by Maj Gen Hasan Turkumani, director of the Political Department, visited today one of the PDRY units stationed in Syria.

General Talas expressed happiness at meeting with the Yemeni fighters, stressing the strong relations that link Syria and the PDRY.

The deputy commander in chief explained the circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing. He said: Imperalism has made huge efforts to fragment our people and abort their unity by fabricating war in Lebanon and by instructing its agent, Saddam Husayn, to ignite the Iraqi-Iranian war which made us lose the power of the Iraqi Army and that of the Iranian revolution. This was preceded by the Camp David treason which was implemented by traitor As-Sadat who was executed by our people in Egypt.

The defense minister said: All these attempts, including the moves by the Muslim Brotherhood gang, the agent of imperialism and Zionism, have been foiled completely and our people have succeeded in foiling all schemes and conspiracies.

General Talas added: Just as we have foiled all conspiracies and schemes, we will deal strong blows to any further attempt directed at our people and territory or at harming our basic objective of liberating our land and regaining usurped rights. General Talas stressed that the latest Zionist enemy's move of annexing the Golan is also part of a scheme that is hostile to our nation. Its objective is to provoke us and drag us into a battle planned by the Zionist enemy.

Concluding his speech, General Talas greeted the courageous Yemeni soldiers and praised their heroism in confronting the Zionist enemy and its schemes side by side with their brothers.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 10 MAR

JN100951 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Pakistani President Ziaul Haq arrived in Damascus at 0945 today. He was welcomed by President Hafiz al-Asad at Damascus International Airport.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM TO VISIT TEHRAN SOON

JN101014 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] It was announced in Damascus today that 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will leave for Tehran within the next 2 days at the head of a government delegation for talks on bilateral relations and the regional situation.

It is worth noting that the announcement of Khaddam's visit to Tehran coincides with the Pakistani president's arrival in Damascus today. The Pakistani president is a member of the Islamic Good Offices Committee which is in charge of finding a solution to the Iraqi-Iranian dispute.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CSSR ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

Speaker Receives Ambassador

JN061748 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi received in his office today the CSSR ambassador in Damascus. During the meeting Az-Zu'bi explained the current Arab and international situation and imperialist-Zionist plots against the Arab nation, Syria in particular. He reviewed bilateral relations and the importance of developing and strengthening these relations on a basis of joint friendship and cooperation. The CSSR ambassador expressed his great appreciation for Syria, which is steadfastly standing in the foremost trench against imperialism and Zionism, and reaffirmed his country's support for Syria in its just struggle for liberation and construction.

Talks also dealt with the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation's visit to Syria, which will take place tomorrow under the Federal Assembly's chairman, Alois Indra.

Khaddam Meets With Delegation

JN091242 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] At noon today 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and his delegation. Discussions during the meeting focused on the current political situation in the Middle East and on relations between the two friendly countries. The meeting was attended by Dr Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the People's Assembly Arab and Foreign Committee, and the CSSR ambassador in Damascus.

Al-Asad Receives Indra

JN091830 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1810 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Damascus, 9 Mar (SANA) -- At 1530 today His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received a CSSR Federal Assembly delegation under Chairman Alois Indra.

Indra conveyed to President al-Asad greetings from CSSR President Dr Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak people, the CSSR Communist Party, the CSSR Government and the Czecholovak national front.

Indra also expressed the delegation's pleasure at visiting Syria and said that they had seen the great popular rally held in Damascus on the 19th anniversary of the 8 March revolution which showed that the Syrian masses are rallying around their leader.

Indra said that the delegation's visit to Syria in wake of the Israeli decision to annex the Golan, which violates all international laws, norms and conventions, expresses the support of the CSSR -- the people, the party, the government and the national front -- for Syria. Indra stressed that the CSSR will continue to support Syria's struggle in all international forums.

President al-Asad thanked Indra and the members of his delegation for their feelings toward Syria and its struggle against imperialism and Zionism. He reiterated Syria's determination to confront and foil all conspiracies that are hostile to Syria and the Arab nation.

President al-Asad spoke about the situation in the region and the conspiracies and pressures by imperialism and its agents against Syria since the Camp David accords. President al-Asad stressed that Syria will remain steadfast in confronting all imperialist and Zionist schemes.

President al-Asad asked Indra to convey his greetings to President Husak.

Parliamentary Talks Begin

JN100809 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] At 1930 yesterday a round of talks was held between the People's Assembly delegation led by Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi and the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation under Chairman Alois Indra. The two sides reviewed the achievements realized by the two friendly countries in various fields. They also discussed the international situation, the region in particular. The two sides' viewpoints were identical with regard to all topics discussed. The discussions dealt with parliamentary relations between the two countries and with their joint stands on issues that have been and will be raised at international parliamentary seminars.

Mahmud az-Zu'bi touched on People's Assembly activities on the local, Arab and international levels. He also explained the resolutions of the Arab Parliamentary Union's meetings in Kuwait, particularly those pertaining to the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and U.S. policy, which is hostile to the issues of liberation in the world.

Az-Zu'bi praised highly the strong, historic relations between the two countries, which were reinforced by President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Czechoslovakia in 1975. He stressed the need to exchange visits between the two countries on various levels.

Reviewing developments in the CSSR, Alois Indra said his country's policy toward the Arab countries, particularly toward those of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front led by Syria, is a principled and firm policy because it is based on the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism. He stressed the importance of his current visit to Syria, particularly since Syria is now celebrating the precious occasion marking the 8 March revolution anniversary. He said he was deeply impressed by the celebrations and processions he has seen which reflect the people's cohesion with their political leadership and their rallying around the courageous and wise leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, the secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. He expressed pleasure at meeting and talking with President al-Asad, confirming the strong relations and friendship between the two countries.

CTK Report

LD091920 Prague CTK in English 1753 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Damascus 9 Mar (CETEKA correspondent) -- A Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, headed by Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra, which is on an official visit to Syria, was received Tuesday by Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Representatives of the two countries evaluated the results of Czechoslovak-Syrian cooperation and called for its further extension. They also reviewed the most urgent foreign political issues, concentrating on the Middle East problem.

The Czechoslovak delegation also met Tuesday with Chairman of the Palestine National Council Khalid Fahum who informed it of the activity of the Palestinian parliament in exile, as well as of the situation in the Palestine resistance movement and his opinions on the latest development in the Middle East.

VOP ON BA'TH PARTY-FATAH SUBCOMMITTEE DISCUSSION

JN091903 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] The subcommittee that emanated from the meetings of Fatah and Ba'th Party leaderships this morning met at the Syrian Foreign Ministry. Brothers Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and Abu Mahir [Ahmad al-Yamani], Fatah Central Committee members, attended the meeting for the Palestinian side. Brothers Muhammad Haydar, member of the Ba'th Party National Command, and Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, attended the meeting on behalf of the Syrian side. During the meeting they discussed means of bolstering more extensive and comprehensive coordination methods between the two sides to arrive at a joint action strategy to confront current and future challenges.

KHADDAM RECEIVES AMAL MOVEMENT DELEGATION

JN091441 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1425 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Damascus, 8 Mar (SANA) -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received here today an Amal movement delegation led by its head Nabih Barri. The two sides discussed current Arab developments, particularly events in the Lebanese arena.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CEAUSESCU

JN091500 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Damascus, 9 Mar (SANA) -- President Hafiz al-Asad today received a message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The message was conveyed to the president during a meeting today by Vasile Pungan, counselor to President Ceausescu. They also discussed bilateral cooperation and current international affairs.

DEFENSE SPOKESMAN ON HAWK MISSILE SALE

TA091711 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] In reaction to the U.S. announcement about the sale of improved Hawk missiles to Israel, the Defense Ministry spokesman this evening said that Israel is not buying new missile batteries but parts from old batteries, with the aim of turning [lehasev] them into a more modern type. In addition, Israel wants to buy some 100 missiles for the modernized batteries.

The spokesman emphasized that this procurement does not constitute a quantitative increase but rather a qualitative improvement. In contrast, Jordan's procurement request is aimed at increasing its strength. The Jordanian Hawk batteries are of the most modern and improved type and it has an entire stock of missiles.

IDF DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN SHIP EXPLOSION

TA091733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1725 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] The IDF has totally denied the report from Beirut that Israeli frogmen have sunk a boat in Tyre port that was carrying arms for terrorists. The report was broadcast on the Christians' radio station.

U.S. ENVOY HABIB MEETS LABOR PARTY DELEGATION

TA091652 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] U.S. special envoy Philip Habib this morning wound up his round of talks in Jerusalem with a meeting with representatives of the Labor Party. He reiterated to them that all the parties he had spoken to, including the Palestinians, were interested in maintaining the cease-fire on the Lebanese border. At the end of the meeting, our correspondent Gil'ad Mishori spoke with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres.

[Begin recording] [Peres] I think the main thing Habib accomplished was to make the significance of the cease-fire clear to all parties. He said that any action starting in Lebanon, even if it was a continuation of an act from another border, constituted a violation of the cease-fire. Of course, the picture in Lebanon is not clear; it remains a problematic situation.

[Question] The U.S. envoy told the representatives of the Labor Party — Peres, Rabin, Eban, Dinitz — that all parties he had spoken to were interested in maintaining the cease-fire. What is the nature of Habib's mission to this area? Is the sole goal merely to maintain the current situation?

[Answer] He certainly has come here to overcome the violations and misunderstandings that have occurred since the beginning of his mission some 8 months ago. Of course, the basic problem is what will happen after April, what will happen to the peace process, whether it will be possible to bring Jordan into it. All parties -- I think Israel too — are interested in maintaining the cease-fire. One may live with this cease-fire for a very long time.

[Question] Like for instance?

[Answer] Until a comprehensive solution has been found to the problem, mainly that of the refugees in Lebanon. However, it is better to have a cease-fire than to have the fire resume — it is that simple. [end recording]

Meets with Peres

TA100548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has said Israel will not be able to remain indifferent to the deterioration in Syrian-Jordanian relations, if Damascus threatens the integrity of Husayn's kingdom. Peres said this last night to U.S. envoy Philip Habib, with whom he discussed the situation in Lebanon and events along the Syrian-Jordanian border.

[Begin Peres recording] If there is major Syrian interference in Jordan -- in other words, if Syria tries to threaten Jordan -- Israel will not be able to remain apathetic. We already have the precedent of 1970. I am not proposing threatening or proclaiming any casus belli, but it is not as simple as the Syrians think, namely that they could toy with Lebanon or Jordan while we remain indifferent. [end recording]

CORRESPONDENT ON U.S. APPEALS FOR RESTRAINT

TA092003 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] U.S. mediator Philip Habib has again called on Israel to act with utmost restraint and not to get dragged into action after terrorist provocations in southern Lebanon. Prior to his departure from Israel last night [as heard], Habib discussed this matter with Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Our correspondent reports that Habib's remarks aroused astonishment among government circles, especially in the wake of the message the prime minister recently sent to the U.S. President in which he explicitly informed him that Israel does not intend to initiate a war in the north because of a slight terrorist provocation. Recently, the U.S. administration has frequently called for Israeli restraint on the Lebanese border. Our correspondent on defense affairs, Ron Ben-Yishay, reports about the motives for Washington's warnings:

[Ben-Yishay -- live] It seems that State Department and Pentagon officials are not scrupulous about the means they use in the campaign against an Israeli operation in Lebanon. They begin with quiet diplomacy and end with leaks to the press, some of which verge on libel.

Jerusalem is worried and attempting to learn the motives for this diplomatic and public campaign. It seems that one of the motives is a real fear of an Israeli intention and readiness to attack Lebanon prior to the completion of the withdrawal from the Sinai. The emergency steps Israel adopted a few months ago -- which have not yet been canceled -- as well as utterances by Israeli figures about the danger inherent in the strengthening of the terrorists in southern Lebanon have turned on more than one light in Washington.

Also, the public debate in Israel has driven the U.S. administration to realize that the danger of a war in the north is tangible and immediate. The Americans are not interested in such a war, particularly not now. They estimate that a flareup before 26 April will block Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai, undermine U.S. efforts to make friends in the Arab world and increase the price of oil on the world market.

However, it seems there is another important motive. Saudi Arabia, Syria and the terrorists are extremely fearful of an Israeli operation, and these fears have reached almost hysterical dimensions. In their distress, they appealed to the United States for help. This appeal gives the Reagan administration a golden opportunity to prove to the Arabs that the United States is the real force in the Middle East. The Soviet Union may supply them with arms and political support before and after the eruption of battles. However, only Washington can stop the Israeli tanks and fighters in time. If the Arabs recognize this fact, it will be an enormous lever for U.S. diplomacy, which has recently suffered heavy blows in our area. There is no escaping the conclusion that we are now witnessing another U.S. effort to pay with hard Israeli currency -- this time diplomatic currency -- for the friendship of the Arabs.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT INSIST ON MUBARAK VISIT

TA091052 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Mar 82 p 15

[By political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] It has been decided in Jerusalem not to press Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to visit Jerusalem in the near future. In consultations held on this subject, the decision was made to allow the Egyptian president to consolidate his regime and standing, particularly in the wake of the verdicts issued in Cairo against those accused of As-Sadat's assassination, some of whom have been condemned to death.

It is felt in Jerusalem that Mubarak will not come to Israel now, at a time of apprehension over whether implementation of the sentences will pass quietly.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED BY MA'ARIV

TA091230 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Mar 82 pp 1, 7

[Report on interview with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak by Dan Patir, former Israeli prime minister's media affairs adviser, at the Heliopolis family residence east of Cairo -- date not given. Interview is exclusively published by MA'ARIV and NEWSWEEK]

[Text] In the living room in his attractive, modest family residence in Heliopolis, east of Cairo -- not far from the Al-'Urubah Palace, which has served as his office since he first became As-Sadat's deputy -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak hosted me for tea and coffee in a talk that lasted about 1 and 1/4 hours.

He was relaxed and full of smiles. There were no formalities, just handshakes, welcomes and remembrance, of earlier meetings. The living room was bathed in the sunlight of a Cairo winter morning, clear and sparkling. The president clad in a dark blue suit and sporting a diagonal-stripe tie, sounded very much on the ball with regard to events in Israel, particularly in the government's fight against the withdrawal opponents. The conversation exceeded the time set for it. It was largely devoted to the president's detailed account of the preliminary Egyptian moves in the peace process. He agreed to help me, as I am currently in the process of writing a comprehensive research paper on this issue. At the close of the talk, the president also addressed himself to current affairs.

As noon approached, the president escorted me outside the house down the staircase leading to the garden and the awaiting car: "Look, here at the entrance, precisely on this spot (he pointed with his finger), I met Prime Minister (Menahem) Begin. We shook hands, and I told him: Peace forever. I repeat this now, too."

Below are excerpts of the conversation with the Egyptian president:

Question: To what extent, in your opinion, is the peace proce-s firmly and deeply-rooted in the consciousness of present-day Egypt?

Answer: Today, after having reached the current stage of the peace process, it is impossible to come and tell the inhabitants that we prefer launching a new war. The citizens now live in peace and do not want war. They prefer a peaceful life. They want a life of prosperity and thriving, a good life. Therefore, it is very difficult even to imagine that the trend of peace would change. Our citizens have begun to get the sensation of peace and are beginning to feel it and live it. You can certainly form your own correct impression that peace has unified the nation.

Question: Do you expect the new U.S. administration to grant further explicit support for the peace process -- seeing that the previous administration was part and parcel of the peace process and the peace agreements -- or are you satisfied with the degree of support the new U.S. administration has so far demonstrated toward the process?

Question: Recently, there have been reports alleging that you have said, and there were also statements by yourself, that you are interested in continuing the peace process the way it is. If this is so, what significance and what nature do you accord the process described as Egypt's return to the Arab fold? Is this congruent with the maintenance of the peace agreements and the pursuit of the process?

Answer: You are strange. You are too suspecting. Do you want the peace process without any ties with other countries? We in Egypt are part of the Arab world. For many long years we had good relations with the Arab world. We cannot deny this. There is no contradiction between the peace process and good relations with the Arabs. I have repeated several times that we in Egypt want to have very good relations with Israel, and that in our opinion we will in this way be able to defuse tensions that might be created between Isreal and the Arabs. This is a fact. We must live in reality. You are too suspicious. I assure you I will not take into account pressure that might come from any side. I will accept no pressure from any external element.

Question: The declarations on Egypt's returning to the Arab world or rejoining the framework of the neutral, nonaligned bloc have aroused suprise -- if not suspicions. What does it mean that today Egypt is inclined to reassume its role in the nonaligned bloc?

Answer: Egypt is one of the founding countries of the nonaligned bloc. Allow me to ask you: Who are the nonaligned countries? Iraq, the PDRY, Syria, India (which maintains very good ties with the Soviet Union) or even Angola and Mozambique -- all these countries are part of the communist bloc, or are supported by it. Would you like all the nonaligned countries to be pro-Soviet?

We, Egypt, are numbered among the founders of the Third World countries, like India. However, we have very good relations with the United States, with which we have good, friendly relations, as well as economic and military cooperation.

This is not to say that we, as a nonaligned country, would shed the whole fabric of relations we have with the United States now. However, we will not join any pact -- existing or new.

Look at what India has been doing, and it is a nonaligned country. It has vigorous cooperation ties with the Soviet Union. Is it advisable to have all nonaligned countries linked to the Soviet Union?

Question: Was such an Egyptian move really favorably regarded by the United States? Have you not noticed some signs of concern in the United States?

Answer: I told the Americans the following: It would be unwise to think that we, as a nonaligned country, would give up relationships we are maintaining with someone. No normal country would do so. Egypt has been a nonaligned country since the days of An-Nasir. We, Egypt, must strengthen the Nonaligned Movement. Instead of having the entire movement incline toward the East, we must correct it and balance it.

Question: Would this not create the impression that the position of nonidentification you have currently been maintaining is at the expense of Egypt's close ties with the United States?

Answer: I would not like to use a blunt term to address myself to this illusory contention. It has a simple and good answer.

Question: What do you expect of Israel after 26 April?

Answer: I would advise ignoring this date. There is no time limit. We must pursue the negotiations as per the Camp David documents until we reach a declaration of principles for autonomy, at which point we will follow the next steps to reach a comprehensive peaceful solution to help the entire region live in peace and withstand any foreign intervention.

Answer: I believe we must first reach an understanding [haskama] on a declaration of principles, and we must be flexible on this. Reaching such an agreement is like sending nice invitations to other Arab countries to join the negotiations and only later to discuss it in detail. It is preferable that we reach an agreement on this declaration as soon as possible. If we obtain one by the end of the year or even before that. It will be very good. However, it is imperative to be more flexible. On this, we Egyptians have nothing more to give. The West Bank and Gaza do not belong to Egypt. We cannot make concessions in territories that do not belong to us, nor have we the right to do so. If we had done this, we would have been like the man who gave up another man's suit. If we do it without having the right to do so, it will complicate relations between our countries, and we do not want any complications in relations between our two countries. We are interested in reaching an agreement [heskem] and in inviting other elements to join the negotiating table, and the sooner the better.

Question: What are Egypt's current priorities? What special emphases do you have in either domestic or foreign policies?

Answer: The preferences are clearly inside the internal Egyptian scene -- the economic predicament and internal security. An improvement in our economic situation will solve many other problems as well. This, of course, will take time. After all, it is impossible to resolve economic problems overnight or even in a year.

Question: It has recently been said that soon, perhaps after 26 April, you intend to reorganize things in Egypt. Will this policy constitute a continuation or a shift?

Answer: If I had wanted to change things, I would have changed them by now. I do not regard 26 April as a special target date or a hurdle one must jump over. This is like any other day in the year. Ceremonies on that day will observe a very low profile.

Question: After all, this is the day when Egypt gets back the Sinai...

Answer: ...The Sinai is already in our hands. What we will get now is the last, smallest portion. We will hold low-profile ceremonies, signifying that this date marks no substantial change. It is being said that I will introduce changes in the government. No, I do not intend to introduce changes. Why should I change things? Is anything amiss? Parliament too will continue to fulfill its functions. I have no intention of intervening in anything that has to do with our constitution.

Question: I have had the opportunity of personally following from a close distance the progression of the peace process from the Israeli side. I saw you participating in only four central events: in the Ismailia meeting (December 1977); in the dinners President as-Sadat held in honor of Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Cairo (April 1979); in Alexandria (July 1979); and in Beersheba (May 1979). To what extent were you personally involved in the entire peace process?

Answer: I am very familiar with all the details of the process. I have supervised all the moves and initiatives taken by the Egyptian team from the inception of the negotiations. I participated in each and every detail of the process. I was updated on all details of the personal conversations President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin held. I know about everything from the very beginning to the end. I supervised the entire actions of the Egyptian side on behalf of the president, throughout the negotiations.

YAMIT DISTRICT EVACUATION CONTINUES PEACEFULLY

TA081248 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] The dismantling of hothouses and other equipment in the Yamit area continues with no interference from the Movement To Stop the Sinai Withdrawal. Jack Katzenel reports:

[Begin recording] Arab workers engaged by the World Zionist Organization's settlement department are dismantling hothouses, irrigation pipes and other farm equipment at Moshav Talme Yosef, from which illegal settlers were evicted last week. The workers are protected by soldiers, and the militants of the Movement To Stop the Sinai Withdrawal have made no attempt to interfere. The removal of the farm equipment from the Yamit area has been going on for some weeks. Yesterday the work was completed at the nearby Moshav Diqla. Tomorrow it will begin at Moshav Ugda. All of these settlements are close to the international border and would have caused a security problem to Israel if they had been left intact and fallen into Egyptian hands. This is why they are being dealt with before the others.

The settlement department also intends to remove about 200 of the prefabricated single storey houses from the Yamit area. But it is already clear that the vast majority of the property in the area will be lost, property which could have been used to build the new kibbutz and moshav villages in the Negev. Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon reportedly intends to demolish houses which are being left behind, so that they cannot be reoccupied by the militants of the antiwithdrawal movement. But so far, the demolition has not started.

Meanwhile, in the town of Yamit, militants continue to fortify the houses in preparation for any attempt by the army to evict them. But the Movement To Stop and the Withdrawal denies a newspaper report that bricks and other projectiles are being piled up on the roofs. A spokeswoman for the movement had said this was a lie. She told me a few minutes ago there would be no repetition of the Ne'ot Sinai affair, when soldiers were assaulted with rocks and sprayed with poison pesticide. There will be passive resistance only [end recording]

Settlers Evacuated

TA091932 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] About an hour ago the IDF began evacuating settlers from the Yamit District's Moshav Talme Yosef. Our correspondent, Yaron Enosh, reports that the operation is being carried out quietly and without confrontations. The people being evicted are those who furtively returned to the settlement after having been evicted last week. The soldiers arrived equipped with a list of the returnees' names. Groups of people who oppose the withdrawal -- largely Yeshiva students -- tried to penetrate Moshav Talme Yosef through the fields as the evacuation process was just beginning. However, they were caught by the soldiers, who brought them to police vans.

Jewish Agency personnel intend to enter Moshav Peri'el tomorrow morning in order to dismantle the greenhouses. They were prevented from doing this today by the Moshav inhabitants. The Jewish Agency has reported that the dispute with the moshav has been settled and that if there are further misunderstandings, these two will be resolved. The residents of the moshav, however, claim that nothing was agreed upon at the meeting, adding that they will meet to decide how they will deal with tomorrow's dismantling attempt.

Some 400 greenhouses will be dismantled and removed from the Yamit District. Most are slated for the new settlements in the Besor District.

This afternoon, the IDF began guarding heavy equipment stationed by the Jewish Agency in the Yamit District to prevent withdrawal opponents from damaging it.

Demolition Rumor Denied

TA100942 Jerusalem POST in English 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The IDF has no intention of destroying any homes or equipment in northern Sinai before the April 26 withdrawal date, because a valid agreement with Egypt exists allowing Israel to continue dismantling structures there after the withdrawal, the defense military spokesman insisted last night. Spokesman Dan Weinreich maintained this to the Jerusalem POST in response to increasing reports that an agreement for dismantling beyond the withdrawal date in fact does not exist, and that the IDF is preparing to destroy materials to prevent Egypt from gaining Israeli property by default. Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon announced on his return from talks in Cairo in January that the Egyptians had agreed to Israel continuing to remove its holdings from Sinai after April 26. Weinreich last night repeated that such an agreement exists and is operative in IDF planning for the withdrawal. Destruction of civilian structures and equipment contradicts the Camp David agreements, which expressly state that such action is forbidden. All civilian structures still in the area must be turned over in good order, the accord states.

A senior official in the Jewish Agency's Department for the Negev region, however, said yesterday that he believed everything not removed by April 26 would be destroyed.

The source cited an interview with Ran'anan Weitz, chairman of the World Zionist Organization's Settlement Department, which was televised on Monday night. Weitz said that leaving behind equipment and houses at Pri'el, Talme-Yosef and Nir Avraham constitutes a threat to Israel's security and provides ready accommodations for Egyptians to move in close to the new border.

The source said that there is growing doubt about the validity of the agreement with Egypt allowing dismantling of equipment after April 26.

A senior IDF officer confirmed this line of thinking and told the POST: "The policy to destroy equipment was worked out by the IDF after Sharon's visit to Egypt, when it became clear that there was not enough time to complete the dismantling and removal of everything from the area."

Yosi Mas, a leader of the Stop the Withdrawal Movement and a resident of Moshav Sadot, told the POST that Sharon had defrauded the public with his announcement that Egypt was prepared to allow Israel to continue dismantling after the pullout.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI NOT TO MEET 'OPPONENTS' IN VIENNA

LD092020 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1950 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Mar (JANA) -- BBC radio reported this evening that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had invited what it described as his opponents for a reconciliation meeting in Vienna.

In fact, as was pointed out, the expected meeting between Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Libyans abroad is aimed at overcoming the difficulties and problems facing Libyans abroad and at facilitating their return to their country, the jamahiriyah. It is not to meet his opponents as claimed by BBC radio because Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has no opponents or enemies. If there are any such people, they are those absorbed by foreign intelligence and who were condemned by people's tribunals. Consequently, they are hostile to the people's congresses and people's authority which laid down the laws and passed the sentences, and not to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN WARNS OF AIR ATTACK

LD091904 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Mar (JANA) -- An American, claiming he is from the CIA and who wants his identity to remain secret, contacted the security authorities in the jamahiriyah and told them that the Israelis soon will attack southern Lebanon and that this week or next U.S. aircraft bearing Israeli markings will take off from U.S. aircraft carrier and attack Libya. The aircraft will be piloted by Israeli or American pilots carrying Israeli identity cards.

The same source said that the planning of the attack will result in the belief that the attack did not start from the U.S. aircraft carriers and that it was not an American attack. He added that a group of aircraft will fly over Egyptian territory and attack Libya where they will be joined by other U.S. aircraft taking off from the aircraft carriers to give the impression that the attack came from the occupied territory. The source asked that this information be reported to the highest authority in the jamahiriyah. He explained that the plan was drawn up by the CIA and the Pentagon and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, but the State Department was not informed of the plan because of the differences splitting the U.S. administration.

LEADERS MEET WITH PALESTINIAN OFFICIALS

Al-Qadhdhafi 6 Mar

LD080030 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 7 Mar 82

[text] Brother leader of the revolution yesterday received Brothers 'Abd al-Muhsin abu Mayzar, official spokesman for the PLO and a member of the PLO Executive Committee; Talal Naji, assistant secretary general of the PFLP-General Command; Abu Mahir [as heard] Ghunaym, member of the Fatah Central Committee; and Abu Rariq, director of the PLO Bureau in the jamahiriyah.

Jabir 8 Mar

LD091858 Tripoli JANA in English 1752 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Mar (JANA) -- Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, yesterday received Ahmad Jibril, the secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command).

STUDENTS' CONGRESS ISSUES STATEMENT 4 MAR

LD051848 Tripoli JANA in English 1642 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Az-Zawiyah, 5 Mar (JANA) -- The sixth general congress of the Jamahiriyah's students has issued the following statement at the end of its work in the city of Az-Zawiyah last night:

The students of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah today end their sixth congress through which they exercised their real direct democracy and proved their strong adherence to the people's authority. They have been guided by the immortal dicta of the Green Book which is the guide of man towards final emancipation from all forms of oppression, in justice, slavery and exploitation.

The students today feel the importance and effect of their positive role on the international arenas in general and the Arab [arena] in particular so as to confront challenges and provocations imposed by the dirty imperialism led by the U.S. administration and the Arab reaction headed by the rotten Saudi family.

The Libyan Arab students stress without hesitation that they will no longer stand idly by before the reactionary imperialist tide which is sweeping vast areas of our Arab world occupying advanced positions at the expense of our existence and integrity.

The students pledge their unlimited alliance with the dynamic revolutionary forces in the Arab world to wipe out the shame and humiliation and to launch a counterattack against the pockets of treason and symbols of defeat and capitulation. They are determined to deal a blow to the traitors whatever the cost and immaterial of the sacrifices demanded.

We, as Libyan Arab students on this revolutionary and free soil have resolved to lead the unionist struggle to create a jamahiri Arab unity in which the Arab people possess authority, wealth and arms through which Arabs achieve freedom, integrity, dignity and pride.

We also decided to erupt the volcano of anger inside our brothers, the Arab students and youth, so that they rebel against their executioners and topple the rotten fragile thrones and shaky regimes.

The local reaction in our large Arab wourld should realise that its end is near and that it speeded up its own doom by joining the enemies' camp. The flood will eventually uproot it sooner than it has expected where the imperialist forces of evil will help no more as happened to the shah of Iran, As-Sadat of Egypt, Somoza of Nicaragua, Idriss as-Senussi of Libya and many others. [sentence as received]

The Libyan Arab students who are clinging to arms and who are ready to die for this nation will neither be scared by the mean plots nor the colonialist fleets and bases. They will teach the enemy an unforgettable lesson should it dare to harm the security and sovereignty of our territories, waters and airspace.

The economic embargo imposed on us by the Saudi reaction, which is "a filthy pig that feeds from left-overs in the U.S. stable" will not reduce our determination and will not divert us from our revolutionary path, because our real strength does not lie in our oil as some sick and ignorant people might think but in our theory, dicta and faith. We welcome this imperialist reactionary embargo to prove to the world our capability of steadfastness, confrontation, challenge and self-dependence. We, as students, will change into productive cadres for reclaiming land, building roads, setting up farms and schools, create prosperity and achieve self-sufficiency.

We students, promise our people and leader to die in defence of the gains of our revolution and to adhere to its principles and objectives.

Al Fateh forever! The struggle continues!

Adopts Resolutions

LD051940 Tripoli JANA in English 1701 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Section numbering as published]

[Text] Az-Zawiyah, 5 Mar (JANA) -- The sixth general congress of jamahiriyah students which ended here yesterday drafted the resolutions and recommendations passed by the basic students congresses at their sixth ordinary session. These are as follows:

"In the name of God, the most merciful and compassionate. Resolutions and recommendations of the basic students congresses drafted by the sixth general congress of jamahiriyah students.

With our belief set in God, and the ideology of the Great al-Fateh Revolution taken as our guideline which asserts the authority of the people and recognizes no forms of representation or mediation, the sixth general congress of jamahiriyah students was held in Az-Zawiyah on February 27-March to draft the resolutions and recommendations of the basic students' congresses at their sixth ordinary session.

The congress has endeavorured to be as thorough as possible in drafting these resolutions and recommendations. It thanks the students' and people's congresses and the people's committees in the municipality of Az-Zawiyah for hosting the sixth general congress of jamahiriyah students and providing it with facilities which have contributed to the success of its meeting.

The congress pays tribute to the delegations of international and Arab students unions and youth organizations which attended the meeting of the congress and stresses the importance of consolidating relations with them. The following resolutions and recommendations were passed by the sixth general congress of jamahiriyah students:

1. Revision of the resolutions and recommendations of the basic students congresses drafted by the fifth general congress which was held in Ghar Yunis University on February 7-10, 1981. The basic students congresses revised the report submitted by the Secretariat of the general congress of jamahiriyah students which included the executive measures taken to implement its resolutions and recommendations. It is satisfied with what has been implemented and stresses the need to press ahead with the rest of the resolutions not yet implemented especially those concerned with:

A. Uniting the scholarship department which includes grants, sabbatical leaves and supervision of students studying abroad.

B. Preparing a bill to organise training procedures and define the relationship between the departments concerned for training and people's committees connected with educational establishments.

C. Amending the scholarship bill and following up its implementation with the basic people's congresses and the people's committees concerned.

2. A. The basic students congresses considers the general people's committee responsible for preparation, supervision, and laying out programmes, curricula and plans that fully occupy students time in a good manner which leads to a scientific and guided implementation of the students resolution on employment in coordination with the students general people's committee.

B. The basic students congresses calls for creating job opportunity in the evenings for those students willing to take up a job so that to reduce dependence on foreign labour to a minimum. The work should be on productive sites subject to the controls laid down by the basic students congresses on productive work. The congresses also stress the importance of the students participation in the illiteracy campaigns.

C. To enable the people's committees concerned to carry out employment programmes, the basic students' congresses find it important to make the study periods flexible enough so that they give the students better chances to increase the rate of seasonal production putting into consideration the climatic conditions that enable the students to acquire an intensified learning during academic terms.

D. In implementation of the unionist concept of the jamahiriyah's students as an expression of the pan-Arab feeling created by Great Al Fateh Revolution in the students, the basic students congresses will set up production camps for the Arab students inside and outside the jamahiriyah who are willing to solve their financial problems and have better opportunity to continue their studies. These camps should be centres to advocate the new jamahiri thought so as to draw the future features of the only Arab state and achieve a real unity of the Arab students.

3. The popular revolution drawn by the Green Book towards building a happy and free society is able to create its tools of expression in science, literature, arts and sports. The students, naturally, are the qualified force to take up this pioneering role.

Accordingly, the basic students' congresses recommend to sponsor the talents in various fields by developing programmes, contests, training and camps so that they achieve a wider participation of students, also to make available the resources and necessary equipment for the success of these programmes and plans within the context of the society's respect for man's talents, inclinations and creativity.

4. According to the historic speech of the leader to the Great Al Fateh Revolution on the 5th anniversary marking the students' revolution of 7th April and in response to his call on the student masses to take over the media so as to exercise the wide scale and continuous incitation of the Arab masses to revolt against the deteriorating regional reality, therefore the basic students congresses assign their revolutionary committees to march on the various media institutions so that they create a jamahiri media free from unjustified overspending, a media which is neither traditional, and inherited, nor addressing the symbols created by capitalist cultures, a media which is totally free from archaic style, superficial analysis and weakness in content. The basic students congresses decided to select the various skills and expertise in the educational institutions to be prepared, trained and moved to the media.

5. The masses of students who assert their pioneering role in the construction of the new jamahiri society have always distinguished themselves in the education sector. They have continuously incited for a cultural revolution in the curricula and complete revision of the education system to fit the needs of the modern age of technology. They have endeavoured to participate in the administration and supervision of the educational institutions through their people's committees. They therefore recommend the following:

A. Review of the religion syllabus in accordance with the spirit of the revolution. Institutes of religion would thus advocate the religious revolution and assert the revolutionary and progressive aspect of Islam. They recommend that the curricula should give attention to the recitation of the Koran and rid the programmes from misconceptions attributed to Islam by ignorant and hostile circles.

B. Attention to be devoted to the development of buildings of educational institutions in accordance with the new educational objectives. Students' congresses should supervise the maintenance of their educational institutions.

C. (I) While the basic students' congresses consider educational grants discordant with a jamahiri society, they think it necessary to continue the procedure until the employment programmes are finalized and the academic year is divided in a way which would provide the students with the opportunity for productive work.

(II) Revision of grants of students studying abroad in accordance with the standard of living of the country concerned, and even out any unjustified differences among students studying in the same country.

6. (I) The need to link all educational establishments by public transport.

(II) Reduction of transport tickets for students travelling to their educational bases.

7. The need to enable the general congress of students of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to depend on themselves in financing their activities and programmes in implementation of the recommendations of basic students congresses and reduce dependence on the general budget allocations. The basic students congresses allow the general students people's committee to carry out such investment porjects provided they free themselves of any form of exploitation and conform to the dicta of the new socialist society, with due consideration paid to the comments of the basic students congresses on this issue.

The Libyan Arab society being transformed through revolution into the new socialist society is in need of all productive efforts in order to achieve their aspirations in building a just and independent economy. Therefore, and in (?emphasizing) the students' role, the basic students' congresses decided to adopt the principle of self-management of all their educational institutions and gradually get rid of the extra labour which in turn is to be directed to productive sites.

9. In implementation of the dictum of the Green Book, "Those who do not produce do not eat, except for the elderly", the basic students congresses decided to adopt the policy of self-sufficiency in their educational institutions severely or collectively subject to circumstances in order to satisfy the needs of their individuals. The remarks of the basic students' congresses in this respect will be observed.

10. The basic students' congresses have reviewed the report prepared by the students' liaison bureau on the bilateral agreements, hosting some continental and international youth and student activities, the situation of the students' organizations and unions in the jamahiriyah and the bases of dealings with (?them). Accordingly, the congresses have decided on the following:

A. Endorse agreements with: (I) National Union of Algerian Youth; (II) National Union of Syrian Students.

B. The basic students' congresses agree to host the activities included in the report and point out that spending on them should be rational and economical.

C. The basic students' congresses endorsed the bases of dealings with the students' organizations and unions in the jamahiriyah and suggest these unions allow their members to effectively participate in decisionmaking and implement these decisions, and work to create a formula for unified student action. The basic people's congresses assign the students liaison bureau to prepare a set of rules to this effect.

11. The basic students' congresses have laid down the activities programme for 1982-83 and suggested general items for discussion in the next session of the basic students congresses.

Al Fateh forever revolutionary, struggle continues, the 6th general congress of the students of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Elects Secretaries, Members

LD051150 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Az-Zawiyah, 5 Mar (JANA) -- The sixth general congress of students of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah ended here last night.

The final session was devoted to the election of the secretary and members of the general congress of students and the secretary and members of the people's committee for students. The election of the secretary and members of the students' foreign liaison bureau also took place.

The sixth general congress of the students of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah issued a decision at the end of its meeting, which said:

Proceeding from the declaration on the establishment of the people's authority and the resolutions of the basic students conferences. The sixth general congress of students of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has decided to form the secretariat of the general congress as follows.

Secretary of the general congress	Brother Ramadan 'Abd as-Salam al-Imari
Assistant secretary	Brother 'Ali Muhammad 'Ammar
Secretary for the affairs of students conferences inside Libya	Brother al-Hadi Muhammad Furaywan
Secretary for the affairs of students conferences outside Libya	Brother Muhammad al-Mubruk al-Duwayb
Secretary of the students popular committees	Brother 'Abd al-Hamid Muhammad al-Qa'ud

The congress also decided on the following formation of the general people's committee for students:

Secretary of the general people's committee for students	Brother 'Ali Ahmad al-Maqtuf
Secretary for information affairs	Brother Faraj Muhammad al-Mahdawi
Secretary for students affairs	Brother Ibrahim Muhammad Abu A'ishah
Secretary for financial affairs	Brother Muhammad Ahmad Rashid

The congress also decided on the formation of the students liaison bureau:

Secretary of the students liaison bureau	Brother 'Ali al-Fituri Rih
Member	Brother Yunis Salih Mu'afah
Member	Brother Salim Muhammad 'Abdallah as-Sifri
Member	Brother Muhammad al-Imari al-Fituri
Member	Brother at-Tuwati al-Mabruk

Cables al-Qadhdhafi

LD051902 Tripoli JANA in English 1650 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Az-Zawiyah, 5 Mar (JANA) -- At its conclusion, the sixth general congress of jamahiriyah students sent the following cable to the leader of the revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi:

The sixth general congress of jamahiriyah students was held to draft the resolutions and recommendations passed by the basic people's congresses. At the same time it consolidates the sole authority of the people and implements the vanguard humanitarian dicta and values of the Green Book, which has advocated the jamahir (of the masses) era and the path for final emancipation for all humanity from all forms of oppression and exploitation.

This year the congress is held at a difficult time in the history of our Arab nation with the imperialist onslaught against us, led by the United States and its irresponsible administration, becoming more intensified. This campaign has become more vicious and can be described as the 10th crusade, this time directed especially against the jamahiriyah due to the pioneering role its revolution has been playing under its courageous revolutionary command. The jamahiriyah has been a leader in the international revolutionary movement opposed to imperialism and has, in fact, become today the international centre for the dynamic revolutionary forces fighting imperialism and terrorism. This is a source of immense pride to our people.

Our congress concluded at a memorable day in our history when we became responsible for our own resources. For, today marks the fifth anniversary of the jamahiriyah and the assumption of people's authority. We should like to take this opportunity to affirm to you and our great people and all dynamic forces in the world, that we shall remain sincere and loyal advocates of the principle of final emancipation and the Green Book dicta. Furthermore, we assert that the terrorist practices by the United States, in its attempt to subjugate us to its will and force us to join the rotten reactionary alliance led by Fahd of Saudi Arabia only increases our defiance and adherence to our cause and revolution. It increases our determination to fight until death because we either live with honour and dignity or die in martyrdom.

The resolutions of our students' congresses will continue to express the student's responsibility and alertness since they had the honour to trigger off the revolution's first spark in Sebha and repeatedly opposed the practices of the former monarchical regime for which the martyrs of 1964 testify. The students took up the cause of the revolution from its first day and have remained its staunch supporters. They have also speeded up the assumption of people's authority by triggering off the student's revolution in accordance with your call to purge the Libyan universities. The students with this past record affirm their absolute commitment to the contents of your historic speech on the festival of the declaration of people's authority and your guiding speech at the extra-ordinary meeting of the general people's congress.

We, furthermore, affirm commitment to the precepts of the Green Book and assure you of our continued support to proceed ahead along the route charted out. May you long continue as our leader.

"Onward, the revolutionary struggle continues. Al Fateh Revolution shall go on forever."

Members of the sixth general congress of the jamahiriyah students.

SUDAN

SUDAN NOT TO ATTEND OAU MEETING IN DAKAR

JN091933 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Mar (SUNA) -- The Foreign Ministry today issued a statement saying Sudan will not participate in the coming meeting of the African information ministers in Dakar unless the measures and encroachments taken recently by the OAU are corrected. The text of the statement: International and regional public opinions have considered the 38th session of the OAU ministerial council in Addis Ababa last February and how the so-called Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] was invited to attend the meeting as a full, independent and sovereign state. As a result, the conferees lacked a quorum following the exit of more than 1/3 of the OAU member states. Therefore, the session's resolutions are considered void and null in accordance with the text of Article 18 of the charter of the council of ministers.

Before correcting the serious fault of recognizing the so-called SDAR on behalf of the OAU -- which constitutes a complete disavowal of the OAU's highest body represented in the conference of the heads of states -- Sudan has been invited by the OAU's General Secretariat to attend the African information ministers conference in Dakar 15-18 March 1982. We also have learned that an invitation was addressed to the so-called Polisario government.

The principled reasons behind Sudan's withdrawal from the ministerial council's meeting still hold true. What happened at that meeting harms the OAU's dignity and integrity, constitutes a violation of the summit conferences of the OAU heads of states, undermines the unanimous stands achieved at the Freetown and Nairobi conferences on the SDAR membership and hampers the OAU efforts to solve the Western Sahara issue.

The Sudanese Foreign Ministry, while asserting that Sudan will abstain from attending the Dakar meeting until the measures and encroachments are corrected, wants to reiterate Sudan's keenness to ensure the unity, strength and coherence of the OAU.

RASAS COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS IN SOUTHERN REGION

JN091835 Khartoum SUNA in English 1810 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Mar (SUNA) -- President of the Southern Region High Executive Council, Maj Gen Qasam Allah 'Abdallah Rasas has confirmed his determination to give chances to all the politicians in the region to participate in the forthcoming elections on the condition that all people work for reservation of peace and stability. This confirmation came during his reception of Albaria tribe leaders with whom he discussed the current situation in the region. The leaders confirmed their support of the regional government and their readiness to cooperate for fruitful dialogue between fraternals so that the aims wanted of the region's administrative system can be achieved.

Major General Rasas expressed satisfaction over the noble feelings shown by the tribesmen. He voiced the readiness of the transitional government to open wide channels of cooperation, consultation and understanding to deepen the concept of national unity.

NUMAYRI RECEIVES DEPARTING USSR AMBASSADOR

JN091443 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Mar (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri this morning received USSR Ambassador in Khartoum Vladislav Zhukov who came to say goodbye to the president at the end of his term.

His excellency the president and the ambassador discussed the process of bilateral relations during the ambassador's term in Sudan. The president outlined his point of view on the development of future relations. The president then presented the ambassador with a token gift.

ETHIOPIA

OFFICIAL ADMITS FOREIGN ADVISERS IN ERITREA

AB091814 Paris AFP in English 1812 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Asmara, March 9 (AFP) — Ethiopia's top political representative for its northern province of Eritrea has admitted the presence of "foreign advisers" there but denied they were playing a combat role in support of the Ethiopian Army.

Dawit Wolde Giorgis, a Central Committee member of the Commission Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), also dismissed allegations that the country's armed forces were using nerve gas in their latest military campaign to crush the 20-year secessionist rebellion on the province.

Speaking in an interview with two AGENCE-FRANCE PRESSE journalists in the Eritrea capital, Major Dawit said "we have foreign doctors, technicians and so forth in other parts of Ethiopia. Their presence here is only a reflection of the country's overall needs for foreign expertise."

His response was in answer to allegations from various quarters, including the Arab League and the ruling French Socialist Party, that there were Soviet advisers and South Yemeni troops on active duty in the current campaign against the rebels in the province.

The journalists, who in addition to Asmara also briefly visited Keren 90 kms (56 miles) north of the capital and Massawa on the Red Sea coast, saw less than a dozen Soviet and Cuban officers at the Nyala Hotel in Asmara.

The South Yemeni presence was not evident anywhere while several white civilians were seen strolling in the streets of Massawa.

Major Dawit also brushed aside accusations that Ethiopia was using nerve gas against the guerrillas.

"That would remind us of very bad days in our history," he said, recalling the tragic use of poison gas by the Italian Army against unarmed Ethiopian civilians in the Italo-Ethiopian war of 1936-41.

Major Dawit described Ethiopia's current military campaign in Eritrea as small "conflicts but nothing very dramatic." In spite of their claims, he said, the guerrillas were concentrated in only a limited area of Sahel sub-province in the Eritrean north and at most numbered no more than 3,000.

He added that their only advantage was operating from the rugged and very difficult terrain of the Nakfa area "where they have training and supply centres." Nakfa is located about 120 kms (75 miles) north of Keren and represents the last major symbol of guerrilla resistance in the province.

While conceding that small bands of guerrillas could infiltrate the Eritrean countryside to disturb and harass civilians, Major Dawit said the government's long-range objective was "to do away with the military presence" altogether.

He said among the campaign's priority was "preparing the people to eliminate the bandits and organizing them to defend themselves." This had already begun bearing fruit, he added, as it was the Eritrean people themselves who were not guarding bridges and other key installations.

He also spoke for the first time of an intensive effort to attract the rebels over to the government side. He said the government had boosted the power of the Asmara radio station and was at the same time dropping leaflets and literature on guerrilla positions.

As a result, he said, they had been returning at the rate of 400 a month over the past five months, some carrying the handbills already circulated by the authorities.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CONGOLESE MINISTER'S VISIT

EA092120 Addis Araba Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Republic of the Congo have announced that they strongly oppose aggressors, expansionist forces and interventionists, as well as reactionary forces which conspire against the territorial integrity of independent countries. The two countries announced this in a joint communique issued this afternoon in Addis Ababa and Brazzaville following a week-long official visit to socialist Ethiopia by Comrade Pierre Nze, Congolese Workers Party Politburo member, head of the party's Foreign Relations Department and foreign minister.

During his stay, Comrade Pierre Nze was received by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam at the Asmara Palace and held discussions with him. Comrade Nze presented a special message from the president of the People's Republic of the Congo and chairman of the Congolese Workers Party, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. Comrade Nze admired socialist Ethiopia's progress in the political, economic and social fields and condemned the continuous intervention of imperialists and reactionary forces in Ethiopia's internal affars and their false counterrevolutionary propaganda agains Ethiopia. He confirmed his support for the multifaceted campaign for the development of socioeconomic life in the administrative region of Eritrea.

Comrade Nze and his delegation held discussions with Comrade Berhanu Baye, PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council] Standing Committee and COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of Working People of Ethiopia] executive committee member on ways of strengthening cooperation between the Congolese Workers Party and COPWE.

The joint communique also says that a general cooperation agreement will soon be made between the Congolese Workers Party and COPWE.

The two sides expressed their support for rapid attainment of independence by Namibia under SWAPO.

The two sides condemned the aggressive policy of American imperialism, which is establishing military bases and carrying out military exercises in the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf regions. The two sides requested that the UN, Nonaligned Movement and OAU resolutions on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace be respected. This was noted in the joint communique.

The two countries expressed grave concern over the plots of imperialist, reactionary and expansionist forces to destabilize the independence and territorial integrity of countries, their plots against popular governments, and their conspiracies against national independence struggles against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

TRADE, PROTOCOL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH CONGO

EA100332 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Republic of the Congo signed air transport and trade relations agreements today at a ceremony held at Bole International Airport.

Comrade Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister and member of the COPWE Central Committee, signed for Ethiopia while Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Politburo of the Congolese Workers Party, head of the party's Foreign Relations Department and the country's foreign minister, signed for his country.

A general protocol agreement on political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries has also been signed.

KENYA

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS OPENS PARLIAMENT 9 MAR

EA092100 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1210 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi at the opening session of Parliament in Nairobi -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr Speaker: As we embark upon this fourth session of Parliament, my initial and pleasant task is to convey a warm welcome to all members of Parliament. [applause] I do this with much personal satisfaction reaching beyond ceremonial duties, because I know that this house will be anxious to make its further contribution through mature and responsible deliberations to the ongoing stability and the planned development of this republic. [applause]

The broad (?management) of my address on this occasion will depart slightly from its customary pattern. There are a few political observations which the House may deem relevant, and I shall place these on record first. Next, there will be some necessary remarks applied to realities of the economic situation facing our republic. After this, I will introduce the normal preview of forthcoming legislation in its context of government policy. Then, finally, I shall say a few words about the future, mainly as a note of perspective. Mr Speaker, I begin by observing that our society is constantly evolving as a symbol of vitality.

The most vital of all weapons in the economic and social battles that are being waged is that of national unity. So, I say to you now, honorable members, that what we do not want and what we do not need is injection into Kenya's lifeblood any kind of political subversion. [applause] Furthermore, I know I am speaking on behalf of all of you and all Kenyans, except a few disgruntled individuals, when I say that we have no intention of abandoning our policy of nonalignment or losing any of our independence in planning and executing all our affairs. [applause]

I am making this rather obvious remark in order to stress that we do not want, and certainly do not need any of the cheap slogans and outworn dialectic employed in attempts to get Kenya to become a kind of satellite of some foreign power. [applause]

Mr Speaker, on this important occasion, I want to assure you all and the other Kenyans outside this House that for so long as I hold this present office, which will be entirely for the people to determine, such attempts will never succeed. [applause and shouts]

Perhaps, now I should comment on just one or two of the wilder political distortions introduced at the time when those involved hoped the maximum harm might be done. I cannot remember all the devious details, but there were certainly a few references to some persons described as the Marxists. I find this a distasteful expression.

It conjures up a vision of vast numbers, without mind, just herded together and manipulated as a cog in a state machine, never living but merely existing under the rule of fear. [applause]

Mr Speaker, we do not have any such masses in Kenya. Our society consists of people and families preserving their own lively brands of humor and culture, having active minds and personalities of their own, contributing to a nationwide teamwork effort of development, protected by the rule of law, and holding always the ultimate key to political command. And the critical impulse in our development strategy has always been the welfare of each individual Kenyan family, whether in the rural areas or in the urban sector.

I am not saying that we in Kenya are puppets. But, we are surely doing the best we can to safeguard democracy, compassion, tolerance and the various freedoms to which a human being is entitled.

You, as elected members, should always speak out when unfounded allegations endanger [as heard] to mislead and to create discontent are made by individuals already rejected by the people. [applause]

One additional criticism should not be entirely ignored, but I shall only serve you a [word indistinct]. The statement in question, seemingly delivered on behalf of some foreign ideology, accused us in Kenya of a poor political relationship with neighboring countries. This is sheer distortion of facts. [applause] The political climate in this region is fairly calm. Indeed, at no time in the history of our independence have we witnessed so much tranquility along our borders. This good relationship has been further enhanced by frequent meetings of heads of state and regular border meetings at official levels.

Mr Speaker, we in this country have always been in the forefront of efforts to promote what is called a good-neighbor policy. As you know, I have myself, during discussions with the leaders of many sister states, constantly advocated and pursued such a policy. It has always been my belief that this attitude is not only noble in philosophical terms, but carries with it an unlimited potential for good in all practical and development senses, for each and every country concerned.

But obviously, if that policy of good neighborliness is to be effective, it needs to be lubricated by friendly response and sheer readiness to cooperate for mutual benefit. There have been some disappointments in this context. But, one must never be disheartened. I shall maintain, on the strength of all that I have seen in global travels, that for us in Africa, no other approach could lead more rapidly and fruitfully to enhance human welfare both on the regional and continental scale.

Today, I want to say to this important national institution that during this period of my chairmanship of the OAU, Kenya has really done everything possible to promote African solutions to some typical problems affecting stability and security in the continent. At the same time Kenya has constantly sought to initiate or reach agreements upon plans for active cooperation in Africa in such fields as food supply, communications, and commerce, manpower, development and the use of resources for industrial expansion.

Mr Speaker, that is as much as would like to say on the OAU matter.

I now turn for a while to the more immediate arena of domestic economic affairs. My government is preparing another seasonal paper on economic prospects and policy. That paper will provide for the House and for the country appropriate explanation and guidance prior to the publication of our next development plan. We are aiming to have that plan ready by the end of 1983.

The government has done more than might normally be expected in deliberately and regularly informing this House and the nation about economic challenges and prospects. Any claim, therefore, that Kenya's economy has become dominated by forces of exploitation, is an insult to our Parliament as one of the key instruments of state involved in the nation's development planning process. Those few disgruntled elements have also questioned for their narrow and foreign engineered motives how we have used external capital. Well, has it not been in order to build roads, create or expand various industries, establish facilities for commerce and so on? Moreover, have not the most rapidly growing sectors been both concerned with the Kenyanization of the economy, including the widespread public ownership?

It is quite true that we use external private capital in some of our sectors. But, and beyond argument, that capital has contributed significantly to our overall national growth and diversification of the economy. External private capital goes in the planned sectors and is in all cases well-controlled through various policies under laws enacted by this House.

Mr Speaker, in order to provide further clarification, I want to mention two other matters. Various critics have from time to time taken the government to task by demanding to know where our money has gone, and what happens to all Kenya's foreign exchange. My government takes seriously any criticism, whether constructive or not, so long as it is offered with no malice. My only advice to the critics, wherever they may be, is that they should do their homeowrk thoroughly before making their statements public. Anyone who takes the trouble to consult all the economic statements, development plans and seasonal papers that are regularly tabled in this House must become aware of the demands upon and allocation of our limited resources, nothing is kept hidden from the National Assembly.

The underlying truth, as I have said before, is that our revenues and balance-of-payment situation have been affected by a series of unavoidable flaws. These have included drought, falling prices of our exports, rising prices of the goods we must import, very high rates of interest, inflation in the industrialized countries and the whole global climate of economic recession or stagnation. Whether anybody likes it or not, our economy is directly and substantially influenced by such external factors.

But Kenya has weathered these storms much more successfully than many other countries and some of the policies our domestic critics would have us apply could only weaken the internal resilience of our economy which has served us well so far.

It becomes obvious that we shall need to control public expenditure even more effectively. In fact, it will be necessary to reduce expenditure in certain areas, and also postpone the implementation of some projects.

Furthermore, it is necessary now to give more encouragement to the activities of Kenyans in the private sector. At the moment, the public sector is actually competing with Kenyans with the available resources for investment. Today I want to repeat that in the years to come government direct involvement in commercial projects will be strictly controlled. [applause] In future the emphasis will be on giving encouragement to Kenyans to establish industries and businesses. To Kenyan (?businessmen) and all other investors, I want to repeat that my government considers the private sector as its partner in the development of our national economy.

However, for that partnership to flourish, the private sector must also recognize its responsibility in terms of encouraging labor-intensive methods of production, prompt payment of taxes, respecting our foreign exchange regulations and so on. Obviously, where there is noncompliance the government will take appropriate action.

Mr Speaker, one remaining issue takes us back into the unfortunate arena of subversion. It was recently alleged that all economic programs today were being imposed upon Kenya by the IMF. This must instantly be described as dangerous nonsense. [applause] And I hope, Mr Speaker, being familiar to the procedure of this House, I hope you will not rule me out. [laughter] An announcement was indeed made in Washington last January related to a measure of balance-of-payments support to Kenya. This is not only very helpful to us, but reflects an arrangement which is normal and ordinary in the working relations between the IMF and its members. That announcement referred to, incidentally, a number of products and adjustments in Kenya. But, none of these were imposed by any external agents. They were outlined and may be consulted in the development plan of 1978 and the seasonal paper of 1980, both of which documents were acknowledged and approved by this House.

Mr Speaker, a few other incidental matters, though all of them important, might be mentioned here. We shall propose in Parliament to amend the Trade Disputes Act. The purpose here will be to streamline the requirements of processing trade disputes and also to curb illegal strikes called in some cases without the approval or even the awareness of general secretaries of the unions concerned. [applause]

It is also planned to amend the Factory Act, introducing more regulations for the safety and health of the workers, in the context of our purposeful resolve to modernize industrial techniques. [applause]

In the whole important area of energy the House will be invited to approve amendments to the Oil Exploration Act. This amendment will seek to create new licensing procedures and to insert provisions in tune with international practices designed to encourage companies to explore for oil in Kenya. [applause]

Mr Speaker, we must do everything possible to reduce dependence on imported oil, and it is, of course, for this reason that search for indigenous resources is to be stepped up. But Parliament will also be kept informed of accompanying plans which embody substantial hydropower projects designed to curtail the use of imported oil for the generation of electricity.

Mr Speaker, we are not a punitive or a brutal society. Nevertheless, I am determined to stamp out instances of corruption [applause], including all aspects of smuggling [applause], the larceny of public resources and embezzlement of funds held in public or private trust. In this respect, I call upon everyone to assist in the exercise. I am not, Mr Speaker, fighting against any community. I am fighting against evil. [applause]

Valuable time is still being wasted in moving toward a more equitable and sustainable order in which every nation will have a vested interest. The truth is that the problems of the industrialized countries and those of the poor countries are directly linked. I believe that the more imaginative leaders in the developed countries now recognize that their problems cannot be finally solved without important solutions to the crisis confronting all the developing countries.

In addition, throughout the Third World there has emerged widespread understanding that alternative development patterns must be pursued, based on collective self-reliance, while avoiding mere imitations of development or lifestyles in the industrialized countries.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO LIBYA — Mr Martin Shikuku, an assistant minister for economic planning and development and the chairman of the Kenya-Arab Friendship Society, left last night for a 10-day study tour of Libya at the head of a 10-man delegation. Mr Shikuku and the executive officers of the society have been invited to visit Libya to exchange cultural, education and social ideas with the Libyan people. Mr Nicholas Gor, member of Parliament for Kamukunji, Nairobi, and a member of the delegation, said that the delegation will also discuss how to develop trade and joint ventures between the two countries as well as the possibility of Kenya importing oil from Libya at reasonable prices. The delegation was seen off at the airport by the Libyan charge d'affaires in Kenya, Mr Tahir at-Tumi. [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Mar 82 EA]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ARRIVES IN BANGUI

AB091102 Paris AFP in English 1032 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Bangui, 9 March (AFP) -- French presidential adviser for African affairs Guy Penne arrived today in a bid to defuse a new crisis between the authorities here and the French Government over the refuge given to opposition leader Ange Patasse in the French Embassy here.

The leader of the Central African People's Liberation Movement is wanted in connection with an attempted coup here last week against the military regime of Gen Andre Kolingba, which has indicated it expects Mr Patasse to be handed over. Three other members of Mr Patasse's movement are in refuge with him in the embassy, it was also learned. The Central African People's Liberation Movement has been banned since the coup attempt, which followed a few days after Mr Patasse's return to Bangui from a stay in France.

A reliable source meanwhile said police yesterday searched the home of the French Embassy's military attache, apparently underlining the suspicion of the Central African authorities that there was a French hand in last Thursday's failed coup.

48-Hour Ultimatum

AB091802 Paris AFP in English 1754 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Bangui, March 9 (AFP) -- The Government of the Central African Republic has given France 48 hours to hand over opposition leader Ange Patasse who has sought refuge in the French Embassy here, Central African radio announced.

The broadcast ultimatum coincided with a visit here by French President Francois Mitterrand's African affairs adviser Guy Penne. Mr Penne flew to Bangui in a bid to defuse the crisis which has developed between the two countries in recent days. Mr Patasse took refuge in the embassy four days ago after an apparent coup attempt by two senior officers in General Andre Kolingba's military government.

Mr Penne left later after a meeting with the head of state. Meanwhile, a cordon was thrown round the French mission and armed police were checking vehicles going in and out of the gates.

CHAD

KAMOUGUE FACTION CALLS FOR ELECTIONS, DISARMING

AB091143 Paris AFP in French 1057 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 Mar (AFP) -- The "permanent committee," the administrative body of southern Chad, advocates the organization of presidential and legislative elections in Chad under the auspices of and with the assistance of the United Nations and the OAU, it was learned in Ndjamena on Tuesday.

This position of the "permanent committee," whose chairman is Col Abdel Kader Kamougue Wadal, vice president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], was taken at the end of a meeting held at Bongor (southern Chad) on Thursday.

The "permanent committee" also demands the reshuffling of the GUNT. This new government should do everything to "clarify" the military situation on the battlefield and "at the right time" declare a general cease-fire, it is stated from within the "permanent committee."

While feeling that the resumption of the present hostilities "by Hissein Habre's FAN" is aimed solely at "seizing power by force," the committee nevertheless suggests that a process of "global political solution" to the Chadian crisis should be "quickly" initiated.

The administrative body of southern Chad also calls for a general disarming of soldiers and civilians and regrouping of all military forces to allow the setting up of a "new national army."

The "permanent committee" suggests that all these proposals be implemented with the assistance of the OAU and its forces in Chad, while it asks for the African forces to be kept in Chad until the formation of the country's "new army."

CONGO

DPRK VICE PREMIER LEAVES BRAZZAVILLE 9 MAR

AB091553 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Summary] "The DPRK vice premier left this morning. His visit, which lasted a few days, was marked by a warm welcome and the friendship which the Congolese people demonstrated toward him in Brazzaville as well as in Pointe Noire." "The unforgettable memories which he has had following his visit to Congo contributes to strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries -- the DPRK and the Congo -- and to the excellence of these relations." "This was made concrete by the prospect of a visit by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso to the DPRK at the invitation of his DPRK counterpart, Comrade Kim Il-song."

GABON

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE RESHUFFLES CABINET 8 MAR

AB081909 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Excerpts] On the proposal of the prime minister, the president today signed a decree making the following Cabinet changes:

Prime minister, head of government, minister of civil service and merchant marine	Leon Mebiane
First deputy prime minister, minister of transport	Georges Rawiri
Second deputy prime minister, minister of mines and petroleum	Etienne Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba
Minister of state, minister of justice, keeper of the seals	Edouard Alexis Mbouy-Boutzit
Minister of state, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation	Martin Bongo
Minister of state, minister of the preservation of domain, registration, urbanism and housing	Henri Minko
Minister of state, secretary general of the presidency	Rene Radembino-Coniquet
Minister of state in charge of labor and employment	Jules Bourdes Ogouliguende
Minister of state in charge of commerce, industrial development and promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises	Etienne Moussirou
Minister of state in charge of territorial administration and local collectivities	Victoire Nguema-Bokaley
Minister of national defense and veterans affairs	Julien Mpouhou-Epigat

Minister and personal counsellor to the president in charge of civil and commercial aviation	Jean-Francois Ntutume Emane
Minister of information, posts and telecommunication	Zacharie Myboto
Minister of national orientation, special party organizations and civic service	Leon Auge
Minister of economy and finance	Jean-Pierre Lemboumba-Lepandou
Minister of public works and construction (commander in chief of national police forces)	Gen Jean-Boniface Assele
Minister of planning, development and participation	Pascal Nze
Minister of agriculture, waters and forests and rural development	Michel Anchouey
Minister secretary general of the government	Isaac Nguema
Minister of national education	Louis Gaston Mayila
Minister of higher education, scientific research, environment and protection of nature	Dr Jean-Pierre Okias
Minister of public health and population	Alexandre Samba
Minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of civil service	Dominique Boungouere
Minister of social affairs and feminine promotion	Mrs Antoinette Oliveira
Minister of tourism and territorial development	Dr Herve Moutsinga
Minister of professional training and promotion of craftsmanship	Joese-Joseph Amiar-Nganga
Minister of public security	Gen Barthelemy Mbia
Minister of reform of state and mixed economy enterprises	Augustin Hervo Akendengue
Minister of energy and hydraulic resources	Divungi-Dindingue
Minister of social security and welfare	Sylvestre Oyouomi
Minister of youth, sports and leisure	Jean-Baptiste Ngomo Obiang
Minister of culture, arts and popular education	Jacques Emile Mbot
Secretary of state for public relations, charge de mission	Albert Yangari
Secretary of state to the prime minister	Joachim Magouin-di-Mahotes
Secretary of state to the first deputy prime minister, minister of transport	Athanase Nzemba
Secretary of state to the second deputy prime minister, minister of mines and petroleum	Dr Paulin Obame Nguema
Secretary of state to the minister of state, keeper of the seals	Mrs Pauline Nyingome
Secretary of state to the minister of state, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation	Mrs Honorine Dossou-Naki
Secretary of state to the minister of state, minister of domain, registration, urbanism and housing	Gaton Felicien Olouna
Secretary of state to the minister of state, minister of labor and employment	Victor Afene
Secretary of state to the minister of economy and finance	Mamadou Diop
Secretary of state to the minister of agriculture, waters and forests and rural development	Dr Augustin Boussamba

Secretary of state to the minister of territorial administration and local collectivities	Antoine Mboumbou-Miyakou
Secretary of state to the minister of higher education, scientific research, environment and protection of nature	(Dr Yonine Mbatoube)
Secretary of state to the minister of health and population	Dr Nobert Ndong
Secretary of state to the minister of national education	Prof Paulin Nguema Obame
Secretary of state to the prime minister in charge of merchant marine	Julien Gamaya

GHANA

RAWLINGS INAUGURATES MODEL FARM PROJECT

AB070915 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, this afternoon launched a community farm near Michel Camp in the greater Accra region to mark the beginning of a national crusade to encourage Ghanaians to produce enough food to feed themselves.

In an address, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings asked Ghanaians to take advantage of the coming rainy season and evolve a well-organized agricultural program in a bid to bury once and for all the hunger and disgrace which has plagued the society. He regretted that past agricultural programs were launched amid pomp and pageantry, but they ended soon after that. He therefore called on Ghanaians to live up to their pledge to produce food to feed themselves and stop relying on foreign countries.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings stressed that from now on the action process should exceed fine speeches and statements of good intentions. He said it does not make sense to talk about independence while the people cannot feed themselves and have to rely on others for food requirement. He noted that Ghana is neither a desert nor an iceland; it is a tropical land with enough rain and sunshine. He called upon his fellow soldiers to leave their guns and go to the field because the long journey to success will have to be done by all. He also appealed to tractor drivers and the mechanics to treat state property as their own so that farming machines and implements could last long. He also called for discipline within the established defense committees in readiness for their ultimate duty of governing the nation.

Earlier, the secretary for agriculture, Professor Bortei-Doku, said it is disheartening and disgraceful for a country with resources and the ability to produce food to complain of hunger. He said the food production exercise would not be limited to any particular area; it will be spread over all the regions and every able-bodied person would be involved. This way, the work load on the aged and traditional farmers will be eased. He said the people's farm near Michel Camp is only one example of what can be done in other areas. Professor Bortei-Doku appealed to manufacturers and individuals in the Tema Township to acquire land in the area for cultivation. A call also went to [name indistinct] and company to construct fish ponds so as to reduce the overdependence on marine and deep sea fishing.

The commanding officer of the 3d Batallion of Infantry, Major Okine, assured the PNDC that, with the help of the surrounding villages, the students task force and the people of Tema, a lot would be done. He also appealed to firms and individuals to contribute in cash and in kind toward the success of the exercise.

ASANTE SAYS RATIONING SYSTEM TO BE INTRODUCED

AB041240 Accra Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] plans to introduce the ration system for the distribution of goods. An indication of the council's intention to this effect was given by the secretary for trade, K.B. Asante, in his nationwide radio and television broadcast last night.

Speaking of an effective distribution while the goods are scarce, Mr Asante said the best system is rationing. While the administrative and logistic machinery is being established for rationing, a suitable, fair and effective distribution system must be found. Mr Asante said no system is foolproof outside rationing and the PNDC believes that if it can supply identifiable bodies like workers of a particular establishment directly, it will be moving in the right direction. He said the council's aim is to meet the legitimate needs of the majority, not the excessive demands of the few.

LIBERIA

TOE REINSTATED AS REDEMPTION COUNCIL MEMBER

AB042100 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Lt Col Albert Toe has been reinstated as member of the People's Redemption Council [PRC], by the cochairman, Maj Gen J. Nicholas Podier, with the approval of the head of state and chairman of the council, S.K. Doe.

Lieutenant Colonel Toe was suspended last December by the council for leaving his post without obtaining excuse from the council.

Announcing the reinstatement today at his capitol building office in Monrovia, Vice Head of State Podier told Colonel Toe that the council's decision to lift the suspension was based on its desire to create unity and harmony among its members. He, however, cautioned Colonel Toe not to repeat the act which led to his suspension and urged him to remain dedicated and committed for the promotion of the revolution. Colonel Toe thanked the cochairman for the council's decision and asked him to extend his profound gratitude to the chairman and members of the council for the timely consideration. He then pledged his continued support to the council, adding: "I am back with you to join hands to work in the interest of the Liberian people."

The occasion was attended by members of the PRC and other officials.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR EGYPT, ALGERIA

AB081930 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Maj H. Boimah Fahnbulleh left Monrovia on Sunday at the head of a three-man delegation for an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt upon the invitation of Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Ali Butrus Ghali.

While in Egypt, Minister Fahnbulleh and party are expected to hold talks with Egyptian authorities on the bilateral coexistence of the two countries. A Foreign Ministry release issued in Monrovia today did not say how long the foreign minister will be in Egypt but added that the ministerial party would also visit Algeria on a similar mission.

Other members of the minister's party include Mr Solomon Mannix Sawyerr, coordinator for African affairs in the Bureau of Afro-Asian Affairs at the Foreign Ministry in Monrovia, and Chad Wilson, secretary to the foreign minister.

Following the visit to the two north African countries, Minister Fahnbulleh and party would also visit a number of west African countries to deliver special messages to the leaders of those countries from Head of State Commander-in-Chief Doe, the release also added.

While the minister is away, Deputy Foreign Minister Christopher Minikon will act as minister of foreign affairs.

MALI

TRAORE SPEECH SETS TONE OF FOREIGN POLICY

AB041750 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Speech by President Moussa Traore at the closing session of the fifth conference of Malian ambassadors on 4 March in Bamako -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Ambassadors, ladies and gentlemen: During 4 days of deliberations we have together examined all aspects of Malian diplomacy and we have made a thorough survey of the international situation.

We have done this while keeping in mind the fundamental preoccupations of our people. The 4 days have been used for consultations, communications and discussions. Ambassadors, I would like to extend my congratulations to each of you for the quality of the work accomplished. [applause]

After examining the work done, we can now state that the promises made following the events of 19 November 1968, with regard to the guidelines of our foreign policy, have been fulfilled. As a matter of fact, we have never failed to uphold the major ideals and principles of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU. We have relentlessly worked toward the consolidation of African unity, the strengthening of nonalignment and the intensification of the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid. We continue to contribute to the cause of peace all over the world and we remain even more than before willing to maintain and develop our cooperation with all peace and justice-loving people.

There is no doubt that the results of this conference, including your suggestions and recommendations, will make it possible for our diplomacy to progress further, to increase and to strengthen our relations with other countries. In any case, ambassadors, you should keep in mind that in accomplishing your mission, you must always be guided by the fundamental principles of our foreign policy designed by the constitutive congress of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM]: our policy of friendly ties with neighboring countries with strict respect for each state's options and mutual interest; our policy of nonintervention in other states' internal affairs; and the safeguarding and strengthening of African unity and peaceful coexistence.

On the international front, we uphold the policy of nonalignment and cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and interest, and the maintenance of world peace, which is an indispensable factor of international cooperation. We pledge our constant support for all people struggling against all forms of domination. I am sure that your commitment, your sense of responsibility and the supreme interest of our nation will make it possible for us to attain these goals. I will, however, recall that our major preoccupations and priorities are our economy and that our efforts at all levels must first of all aim at solving our economic problems. In consequence, our diplomacy must first aim at economic and social progress. This is, of course, why we have described our foreign policy as development diplomacy.

Ambassadors, your conference is taking place at a time when Africa and the OAU are facing serious problems: Namibia, apartheid, the situation in Chad and Western Sahara are now matters of great preoccupation and concern for our people. Prophets of doom are readily predicting the disruption of our continental organization. For our part, we greatly trust the maturity of African people as well as their willingness and unflinching determination to safeguard their independence, their dignity and their unity. [applause] African unity and solidarity must be safeguarded and strengthened at all cost in the face of all the hardships imposed on us and the dangers we are facing. The OAU is the first demonstration of that unity and solidarity. Henceforth, we have no right to leave it at the mercy of some maneuvers and interests at variance with the interests of our people. African unity must not only be preserved; it must also be in accordance with the profound aspirations of African people who must, now more than ever, join hands to defend their fundamental interests in the political, economic and social sectors.

Ambassadors, I must also recall that international relations in general are seriously deteriorating, which is a great threat to world peace and security. The situation is in particular marked by the continuous deterioration of the terms of trade, the stagnation of the production in the least-developed countries and their precarious and low per capita revenues. Efforts are being made to lay the foundation for a form of international cooperation, taking into account the legitimate interests of the developing countries. This was the aim of the conferences held in Paris, Cancun and, just recently, in New Delhi. In any case, the need for a new international economic order is becoming more and more urgent as a priority task.

ANGOLA

PORTUGUESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AB091152 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] The Portuguese foreign minister arrived this morning in Luanda for a 3-day official visit. Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira was accompanied by a delegation of his ministry and will hold talks with Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Teixeira Jurge and the Angolan ministers of finance, external trade and planning, as well as the secretary of state for cooperation -- Ismael Martins, Lopo do Nascimento and Paulino Pinto Joao, respectively.

WOMEN'S GROUPS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

AB091243 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1120 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Luanda, 8 Mar (ANGOP) -- Thousands from among the workers of the National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA) and representatives of women's organizations of friendly countries joined the Organization of Angolan Women (OMA) in shouting slogans against recist South Africa, which continues to threaten the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola in flagrant violation of UN resolutions.

The march began yesterday in Luanda at 1 May Square and ended with a grandiose solidarity day at Karl Marx Cinema in the presence of Roberto de Almeida, Ilidio Machado and Joao Garcia "Cabelo Branco", all from the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, fighters of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) and the party Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (JMPLA).

Ruth Neto of the party's Central Committee and OMA coordinator, speaking at the "Karl Marx," said: "History is full of events justifying the celebration of this day and unnumerable chapters recall, on this occasion, Clara Zitkin, the persevering and fervent fighter for social justice who devoted her efforts to the freedom and dignity of women."

The OMA national coordinator, after stressing the great qualities of that heroine, said that this day was first celebrated in 1910 in Copenhagen at the second international socialist women's conference attended by scarcely 100 women. "Today, we are many millions on all the continents," she emphasized. Ruth Neto added that today, in particular, the Angolan woman protest against the war situation imposed on the country as a result of the constant acts of aggression and the occupation of part of the national territory by racist South African troops.

South Africa's ruling apartheid regime, which is illegally occupying Namibia and destabilizing the situation in the entire continent, as well as their Western partners who supply aid to the Pretoria regime for the manufacture of arms, were severely criticized by Ruth Neto. Yet, she added, the Angolan people, strengthened by a long liberation struggle, stand firm by their ideal to establish and consolidate international relations on the basis of freedom and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each nation.

COMOROS

18 ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT; SECOND ROUND SET

AB091114 Paris AFP in English 0934 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Moroni, 9 March (AFP) -- Eighteen candidates were elected outright to the Comoros Parliament in legislative polls at the weekend, according to figures issued by the Indian Ocean Republic's Interior Ministry.

Thirty-eight seats were up for contest, and voters in 20 constituencies will thus go to the polls again next Sunday in a second round of voting. No candidate opposing the regime of President Ahmed Abdallah was elected in the first round.

Seven candidates were elected for Grand Comoro, including former Assembly President Mohamed Taki, who won 98.14 percent of the vote, and former Justice and Information Minister Abdermane Mohamed, with 68.39 percent.

For Anjouan, seven deputies were elected, including the president's son, Nassuf Ahmed Abdallah, and eight seats remain to be decided.

On Moheli, only one of the five outgoing deputies who put themselves forward again, Hachim Mohamed Abdallah, was reelected, winning 56.76 percent of the vote. Four candidates were elected to constituencies on Moheli, where two others face Sunday's second round.

MOZAMBIQUE

COOPERATION TALKS WITH CSSR BEGIN 4 MAR

EA041954 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Mozambique and Czechoslovakia opened high-level talks in Maputo this morning in the latest session of the joint commission to discuss the strengthening of economic, technical and scientific cooperation. The two countries' delegations are led by Industry and Power Minister Antonio Branco and CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, respectively.

At the opening session of talks, Minister Antonio Branco told the visiting delegation that the two countries share the common objective of liquidating exploitation and securing the welfare of their peoples. On Southern Africa, Antonio Branco said imperialism and the racist regime of South Africa are increasingly intensifying their acts of destabilization against the countries of the region.

In reply, the Czechoslovak foreign trade minister expressed satisfaction that his country is able to participate in the development of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

AGREEMENT TO OPEN PIPELINE SIGNED WITH ZIMBABWE

EA071650 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Mozambique and Zimbabwe signed an agreement on the opening of the Beira-Umtali pipeline in Maputo yesterday. Rui Baltasar dos Santos Alves, Mozambique finance minister, and Simba Makoni, Zimbabwean minister of industry and energy development, signed the agreement.

The pipeline will begin operating in 10 days, according to the Zimbabwean minister. He said the agreement will permit Zimbabwe to use Mozambique transport facilities and thus (?end) dependence on South Africa. This important agreement is a cornerstone in the construction of greater cooperation between our two countries, the Zimbabwean minister said after signing the agreement.

In reply, Minister Rui Baltasar dos Santos Alves said the opening of the pipeline greatly will contribute to the economic independence of the member countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and toward regional peace.

The signing ceremony also was attended by the minister of ports and land transport, Alcantara Santos, and his Zimbabwean counterpart.

MACHEL APPOINTS NEW PROVINCIAL COMMANDERS

EA051300 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Commander in Chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces [FPLM] Field Marshal Samora Moises Machel yesterday appointed military commanders for all provinces. The new commanders took an oath to undertake their tasks with honor at an official ceremony held in Chaimiti, in Chibuto District, Gaza Province, yesterday afternoon.

The new military commanders are:

Commander of Zambia	Maj Gen Bonifacio Gruveta
Commander of Nampula	Maj Gen Eduardo da Silva (Niquia)
Commander of Sofala	Maj Gen Joaquim Munheque
Commander of Gaza	Maj Gen Fernando Matavele
Commander of Manica	Maj Gen Tobias (Thai)
Commander of the motorized brigade based at Cuamba	Maj Gen Eugenio (Mutuluque)
Commander of Tete	Col Matias (Chiume)
Commander of Inhambane	Col Domingos Tembe

The respective first Frelimo provincial secretaries, Armando Panguene and Aurelio Manave, become the military commanders of Cabo Delgado and Niassa.

We wish to report that Eduardo da Silva (Niquia) was promoted to major general yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Frelimo Permanent Political Committee -- at the same time as the ceremony of the appointment of the new military commanders was being held. The promotion of Eduardo da Silva (Niquia) is retroactive to 25 September, 1980, the date on which our government introduced ranks in the Mozambique Armed Forces. The military officer concerned was previously a colonel.

Meanwhile, the new deputy chief of the general staff is Maj Gen Tome Eduardo.

After the swearing-in ceremony in Chaimiti, president of the Frelimo and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Field Marshal Samora Moises Machel, made an important speech in which he said the history of military art teaches us that no army can be strong without a strong command. The head of state went on to say: That was the great principle of the people's liberation war and the war against the illegal and racist regime of the former Southern Rhodesia.

In his speech, President Samora Machel said: We have sworn-in senior cadres of our armed forces to strengthen the directorate of our army. They have the onerous responsibility of contributing toward strengthening the role of our army in defense of territorial integrity and our country's sovereignty.

BRIEFS

CHOLERA OUTBREAK -- An outbreak of cholera was detected about 3 weeks ago in Inhambane. This outbreak particularly is affecting the Districts of Morrumbene and Inharrime and the Chicuque area. The worst hit area is Morrumbene where 50 cholera cases have so far been confirmed. [Excerpt] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Mar 82 EA]

NAMIBIA

SWAPO FOREIGN SECRETARY DISCUSSES WESTERN PLAN

EA041502 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Radio freedom correspondent (Muwakore) studio interview with Peter Mueshihange, SWAPO secretary for foreign affairs -- live or recorded; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade Peter Mueshihange, we welcome you to radio freedom. Now, our first question is: During the first few months, through the Western mass media and through the diplomatic maneuvers of the gang of five, the impression has been created that the problem of Namibia is just about to be resolved. Is this impression justified?

[Answer] Well, it is true Comrade that the world today believes that the gang of five is doing their best to resolve the problem of Namibia. This is a definite impression what they have created. But, in our view this is completely false, the impression which they are creating. We know at the beginning when the gang of five (?started) they have been telling the world that the problem of Namibia is not that difficult to be solved if all parties concerned are willing to work together. They thought, and that they were telling the world, they thought the problem was very easy to be solved. But, if you look back until 1976 and then 1978, the gang of five have been rather busy trying to discuss the issue of Namibia to solve it as quickly as possible, but also at the same time they were not really that willing to solve the problem of Namibia.

Why? It is because first of all they consider their economic interests in Namibia as more important than the Namibian people who are fighting for their freedom and independence. Why? It is because they consider the SWAPO, (?this they call us), an organ created by outsiders, particularly, socialist countries. And if I said Soviet Union, that is what they have been telling the world.

But, in the eyes of the people (?though), they say they want to solve the problem. But if they are [word indistinct] they have been asking themselves a lot of questions. If we solve the problem of Namibia right now, will it be in our interest? Or will it be in the interest of the socialist countries, which they call communist?

Therefore, we will see that for them to say the question of Namibia is about to be solved, it is completely unjustified. Because we see that the imperialist forces led by Reagan administration, they are completely out against the will of the people of Namibia, of South Africa and other parts of the world, for example, like El Salvador. First of all, their interest that they have is to safeguard their own interests and to forget completely the freedom, I mean the desire and the demand of people for their freedom.

[Question] Would I be correct, Comrade Peter, if I were to say that the current proposals, the current maneuvers of the Western five will not yield results?

[Answer] Definitely, it is true. You are correct, Comrade (Muwakore). The independence of Namibia will come and it only will be brought about by the Namibian people, just equally as the independent South Africa will be brought by the South African people, those led by the ANC of South Africa. Equally SWAPO, in Namibia, is the only organ which has mobilized the masses of the people to fight for their freedom. And we are convinced in SWAPO that no one else from outside can bring independence of Namibia but Namibians themselves.

The independence of Namibia, independence of South Africa, rests entirely in the hands of those people guided by their respective organizations -- SWAPO and ANC of South Africa. However, we do not look or despise the exercises to be performed by the Western imperialists. We do participate, but we do not participate [as heard] because we believe that they will bring independence of our country. We do participate simply because [word indistinct] is just a question of politics, I think.

[Question] Now, Comrade Peter, do the current proposals of the Western five have anything in common with Resolution 435 which, to my knowledge, I think, it was agreed to by all parties?

[Answer] Completely, the imperialist forces now involved in this question of (?mendacious forces), they have completely, have diverted their question completely from the usual, from the usual, the aim and objective of the resolution (?policy) 435. They have brought up, they have brought in a lot of, I mean a lot of elements, which were not originally in the plan of the United Nations.

For example, today they are talking about the constitution to be drafted before independence of Namibia. Whereas in the plan, after the election, a constituent assembly will sit down and draw up a constitution for independence of a fully independent state. But, now, the gang of five, they fell, it is no longer necessary. So, they have diverted the whole plan completely.

At the same time, they have brought in a new element, that is, one man, two votes. This is completely irrelevant. Because they have been trying and they are continuing to try to see if they can find an accommodation of the puppets of South Africa. That is their preoccupation now. They are no longer concerned with the objective of the plan of the United Nations, as it were.

[Question] During the years of the negotiations, to my knowledge, SWAPO has made a number of concessions. Now, do you envisage SWAPO making any further concession to the Western five?

[Answer] Comrade, I must tell you its true that we are no longer going to make any concession at all.

[Question] Now, amongst the proposals of the Western five is that there should be one man, two votes in Namibia. SWAPO rejects this. Can you comment in this connection?

[Answer] Yes, we reject it because we have been studying this and we did study it and we came completely to the conclusion, and this is very well known. The whole thing [word indistinct] the so-called one man, two-votes has never been a prospect anywhere except West Germany.

We don't want to have a constitution which is based in [words indistinct]. This completely we reject. There is not any country in Africa which has found or is attempting to found the same system. Therefore, this system is completely undemocratic because it is aimed to destroy the many, the privileges of the fighters who fought for total freedom and independence to share the power with those who are on the side of the enemy. And therefore, we cannot accept that. We are not prepared to share the power with the puppets of South Africa because it is only us who are fighting and we are fighting to get power. And we want to rule Namibia without sharing with the puppets.

[Question] What about the question of the constitution [words indisticnt], the question of having a constitution being drafted for Namibia by the gang of five?

[Answer] That completely SWAPO Central Committee has discussed that and we made it very abundantly clear that we cannot accept that. SWAPO will not.

The racist regime, with the encouragement of the notorious, [word indistinct] regime in United States, this administration of Reagan, South Africa has been encouraged by this regime to continue with its entrenchment in Namibia. And therefore, we have already mentioned, and we made a statement to this effect and we have called upon all progressive forces to condemn the racist regime not to continue and to heed to the demand of the international community. But, SWAPO will (?simply) continue to fight against this entrenchment of illegality in our country.

[Question] In conclusion, Comrade Peter, do you have a message for the Namibian people and the South African people?

[Answer] My message is that this year has been declared by international organizations that this is the year of freedom and the Namibian people and South Africa, this is the year which they aim to dedicate more their will and power to show the enemy who are occupying our (?respective) country that they are determined to have independence just like anybody else.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC COMMENTARY ON NATIONAL PARTY EXPULSIONS

EA071728 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 6 Mar 82

[ANC program: (Ndebele Takuzwayo) commentary]

[Excerpts] We now present you a comment on the expuision of 16 members of the Nationalist Party who have refused to agree to the reformist policies of the racist prime minister, P.W. Botha. The comment is presented to you by Comrade (Ndebele Takuzwayo) of radio freedom.

Early this week, a storm erupted within the Afrikaner ruling clique. Sixteen members of the dictatorial and nationally-hated Nationalist Party were expelled from the Afrikaner laager. Included in this number were extremists like Andrias Treurnicht and Ferdie Hartzenberg. The cause of this expected fray is the presidential council.

The Botha-Malan regime, mindful of the revolutionary storm blowing throughout South Africa, aware of the international isolation and pressure bearing on it, has opted to modify the character of the presidential council. This modified character has as its blueprint a measure of power-sharing by the ruling Nationalist Party with so-called Coloreds and Indians. However, the same measure is still embedded with seeds of discrimination in that these black groups dubbed Colored and Indian will still vote on separate voters rolls. The Coloreds will have their own municipal franchise as well as the [word indistinct]. the plan also envisages umbrella structures to provide forms for decisionmaking by ethnic municipalities over matters of common concern.

In the final analysis, it means entrenching group separation using reformist methods. It means detaching these black allies of the African majority to perpetuate apartheid tyranny and intensify repression. It also means having a (?poise) to oppose and isolate peoples vanguard and liberation movements, the ANC. This move is highly belated.

However, countrymen, comrades and friends, it suffices that we understand the meaning of this. Can the Nationalist Party of Afrikaner rule change heart? What has pressed the regime to this point of hysterical confusion? The Botha-Malan regime is as terroristic and nationally-hated as never before.

Once more countrymen, the fray and confusion within the Afrikaner ranks only exposes the sharp contradiction of the ruling clique whose fundamental principles lie in terror, oppression, repression, torture and genocide -- a ruling clique whose power emanates from the division of nationalities and imposition of its terroristic hegemony. As the president of the ANC has said before, let us rise like one man, as one people to overthrow this nationally-hated and internationally-rejected regime.